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2 Elections — A Time of Testing for Western Europe

Kohl Stressing Class Tradition

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

HAMBURG — To the stirring Haydn tune to which West Germany's national anthem is set, the face of Helmut Kohl appears on the screen.

In the film that is being shown at the Christian Democratic campaign rally here, the West German chancellor is shown with Ronald Reagan, Margaret Thatcher, François Mitterrand, and with George Bush by the Berlin Wall. The film shows him plunging into a cheering crowd, grinning when a hand reaches out to touch him on the head.

Then reality imitates the message on the screen: A spotlight picks out the chancellor at the back of the jammed auditorium, and towering above the crowd showing toward him, Mr. Kohl surges to a dais crowned by the slogan: "Upward with Germany."

This carefully choreographed event has been staged for tens of thousands of West Germans over the past month. It is Helmut Kohl, the campaigner, at his populist, flesh-presencing best, and if it is successful in Hamburg, Cologne, Bremen, Stuttgart, Hannover, and other cities, it could mean a victory for the Christian Democrats in the election March 6.

In Bonn, Mr. Kohl rarely seems at ease in public. He is a big man and he is not graceful. In his elevated seat in the Bundestag, he plucks at his necktie, fidgets, and straightening it; he fidgets, puffs his cheeks and holds his breath; he laughs abruptly at minor witcidisms, grinning a little sheepishly.

On the stump, Bonn is far away and Mr. Kohl's nervous energies find a natural release. His attraction is of a homely variety. He seems to draw the



Billboards in Munich carry the campaign messages of Hans-Jochen Vogel, left, the Social Democratic Party's candidate, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the head of the Christian Democratic-Christian Social Union.

confidence of many middle-class West Germans because he is one of them.

Running against Helmut Schmidt in 1976, Mr. Kohl lost, but it is often forgotten that he led the Christian Democrats to their second largest share of the vote — 43.6 percent. Polls today put the Christian Democrats four to seven points ahead of the Social Democrats.

As he did in 1976, Mr. Kohl appears to traditional values that he suggests were eroded during 13 years of Social Democratic rule. He speaks unashamedly of "our German fatherland," and summons his

listeners to confront what he calls "a spiritual-moral challenge."

At times he sounds a call for law and order, and rails against the dropouts of "the gym-shoe generation."

"There is no other country in Europe where so many people have demonstrated for peace," runs a favorite line of his set speech. "And yet we have unpeaceful streets."

He scorns the Social Democrats' promises to spur economic growth, saying their only solution is confiscatory taxation: "This Orwellian vision will not take place!" he says. He mocks

Mr. Schmidt for now coming up with a design for global economic growth.

"Schmidt just gave a very good report on the economy," says the chancellor of his predecessor. "But he had 13 years to make this report. Where was he?" Even here in Mr. Schmidt's home town, the crowd loves it.

Turning to foreign policy, Mr. Kohl says that on his trips abroad, foreign leaders have pressed him on the same question: "Can we rely on you Germans?" This is the result of the doubt that has been sown by the Social Democrats.

Losses by Left Seen in France

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

PARIS — French voters will go to the polls on Sunday in the first round of municipal elections that are widely regarded as a referendum on the performance of this country's 21-month-old Socialist central government.

The elections — the first nationwide contests since the Socialists took power — are for local governments in France's 36,400 cities, villages and hamlets, and the governing coalition of Socialists and Communists is expected to lose some ground.

The center-right opposition, looking for major gains, is urging voters to use the elections to give a "warning" to the Socialists, to send a message of opposition to their policies.

The Socialists and Communists are in effect, urging voters to stick with them, while also counting on the popularity of some of their incumbent mayors to prevent a sweep by the right. Another factor working in favor of the left coalition is that while their policies are not especially popular, the polls show that the ideas and leading personalities of the opposition are not popular either.

But the Socialist campaign was jolted last weekend by the release of two important statistics: Government figures showed that prices rose 0.9 percent in January, suggesting that it will be difficult for Finance Minister Jacques Delors to meet his objective of an 8 percent inflation rate for 1983.

And the country's balance of trade deficit in January was 9.58 billion francs (about \$1.4 billion), up from 5.9 billion francs in December.

The opposition immediately

Israelis Soften Pullout Terms, Lebanese Say

By Herbert H. Denton
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Israel has indicated it is prepared to drop its demand that the Lebanese sign a written pact for establishing relations between the two countries before Israeli soldiers are withdrawn from Lebanon, Lebanese sources here said Monday.

They said Israel also signaled it will no longer insist on maintaining a residual military force in Lebanon after withdrawal. Instead, Israel indicated that it is prepared to accept the creation of joint Lebanese-Israeli inspection teams that would monitor security arrangements designed to prevent renewed attacks on northern Israel from Lebanon.

Rapid movement toward an accord in the long-stalled troop withdrawal talks has come over the past 10 days of shuttle diplomacy by the special U.S. Middle East envoy, Philip C. Habib, and as President Ronald Reagan and members of his cabinet have openly applied pressure on Israel to come to an agreement to withdraw its troops, the sources said.

The Lebanese credited Mr. Reagan with unblocking the talks and they said they sense a new flexibility by the Israelis after Ariel Sharon was removed as defense minister. Moshe Arens, the new Israeli defense minister, "is a strong man and a little rude but he is a friend of America," said one Lebanese.

The sources were unwilling to speculate on when withdrawal might begin and they stressed that the issues tentatively agreed upon will not become final until a full accord is reached.

But, they said, there had been these tentative agreements:

Israel will wait an undetermined period of months after withdrawal to negotiate a formal peace normalizing relations. The Lebanese had insisted on this, fearing that if they made such an agreement now, they would be subject to economic boycotts by other Arab countries. The Lebanese, believing that Mr. Reagan will soon be able to get King Hussein of Jordan into peace negotiations, feel they will be less exposed later on.

Israeli negotiators, however, are insisting on oral agreements for some limited trade and movement of persons across the Lebanese-Israeli border. The Lebanese have indicated that they are willing to agree to that but appear not yet certain what arrangements they can make without offending other Arab countries.

Lebanon's frontier with Israel will be guarded by Lebanese soldiers, including troops now in the Israeli-armed and trained militia of renegade Lebanese Army Major Saad Haddad. Major Haddad himself will return from the military but

the Lebanese have agreed to treat him honorably.

United Nations peacekeeping forces now posted 5 to 6 miles (8 to 9.6 kilometers) from Lebanon's border with Israel will be moved further north to assist the Lebanese Army in guarding the Palestinian refugee camps outside of the southern Lebanese cities of Sidon and Tyre.

Instead of the residual Israeli force that Mr. Sharon had insisted stay behind to man security installations, the Israelis have agreed to joint Lebanese-Israeli inspection teams, which would travel around in Lebanese vehicles. The Israelis would not be garrisoned in Lebanon but would travel from Israel for the inspections.

Two brigades of Lebanese soldiers would be stationed in the "security zone" extending above Lebanon's border with Israel, although negotiators have not agreed on the northernmost boundary of the zone.

In his remarks recently, Mr. Reagan had said that the United States would be willing to help guarantee the security of Israel's borders, which many assumed meant he would deploy U.S. marines there.

The sources said this was never a matter discussed in the negotiations here. They said Israel had rejected out of hand any multinational or UN force on its borders and that American negotiators had appeared not to be anxious to offer the services of U.S. troops there.

They indicated that there will probably be the need for an expansion of the multinational force of U.S. marines and French, Italian and British troops now stationed in the Beirut area when Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces withdraw.

But they said it has not yet been determined precisely where they would be deployed.

Ultimately, the Lebanese-Israeli agreement hinges on whether the Syrians and Palestinian fighters will also agree to withdraw. The sources indicated that they have repeatedly given assurances that they will do so and are hoping that they will live up to those promises.

But the Lebanese are clearly concerned about winning the assent of other Arab nations and not becoming isolated in the Arab world as far larger and more self-sufficient Egypt was after signing the Camp David accords.

Lebanon, with essentially a trading economy, is dependent both on Syria as a trade route into the Arab world and on Saudi Arabia as its principal export market.

Assam Strikers Protest Against New Cabinet

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GAUHATI, India — Workers and students demanding the eviction of illegal immigrants from Assam closed power stations, oil refineries, shops and businesses Monday in a 24-hour protest strike against the new state government.

The whole of the northeast Indian state was without electricity and few government employees turned up for work.

The strike was called by Assamese political and student groups to protest the new state government formed Sunday by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress-I Party. The party won a two-thirds majority in Assam's state assembly in February elections, which were accompanied by the worst poll violence in India's post-independence history.

Hiteswar Saikia, a Congress-I member, took the oath of office as chief minister Sunday along with a 12-member cabinet, ending nearly a year of federal rule of Assam.

The electricity cut started Sunday shortly after the new administration was sworn in, blacking out almost all of the oil-producing state. Two of Assam's three oil refineries were closed for the day.

In Gauhati, shops were shut and the city's usually bustling central bazaar was deserted. Only police trucks were on the streets.

Mr. Saikia, 44, said in Gauhati, Assam's main city, that he would try to end the bloodshed that began Feb. 2 and that he would seek relief for victims of election-related violence.

The violence was triggered by an anti-immigrant campaign by militant ethnic Assamese who urged a



Bengali Moslem women and children, made homeless in recent violence, cluster around a cooking fire at an improvised refugee camp in India's Assam state.

boycott of the elections because illegal immigrants were included on electoral rolls. The militants seek the eviction of as many as 3.5 million immigrants, mostly Bengali-speaking Moslems from neighboring Bangladesh.

Indian intelligence sources Monday supported unofficial estimates that at least 2,500 people were killed in unrest in the state in the past month, making thousands of villagers homeless.

In the worst massacre in the election violence, in the Nowong district of central Assam, up to 1,500 immigrants were killed by tribesmen in mid-February.

The Times of India said Monday that the massacre was carefully planned and that up to 10,000 ethnic Assamese and tribesmen armed with old guns, hatchets and spears had taken part.

It said two police reports sent to New Delhi warning of a possible attack were ignored.

Sixty percent of those who died were women and about 15 percent were children, The Times added. Most of the men fled from the villages that were attacked.

In Parliament in New Delhi Monday, Home Minister P.C. Sethi appealed to all parties to help the new state government restore peace. But opposition leaders said the administration was unrepresentative because polling had been so low in many constituencies.

In the three-stage election, the Congress Party took 90 seats in the 126-seat state assembly. Violence prevented voting in 18 districts, and election officials said those seats would remain vacant indefinitely.

The major opposition parties boycotted the election.

Mr. Saikia, the new chief minister, is a former state education minister. He will head a cabinet that includes three Moslems and two members of Assamese tribal groups.

A police official said Sunday that the legislators who arrived in

Venezuelan Aide Sees Accord on OPEC Price

Reuters

PARIS — Venezuela's oil minister, Humberto Calderón Berti, said Monday he expected that a new OPEC oil price structure would be established within a week.

Mr. Calderón Berti spoke to reporters after talks in Paris with the Kuwaiti and Algerian oil ministers that were intended to salvage the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries after some members began to sell oil at prices below the cartel's official price of \$34 per barrel to revive sales.

He said that there are still some problems over pricing and production quotas but that total OPEC production, if an agreement is reached, would average around 17.5 million barrels a day for 1983.

The oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, Mana Said al-Otaibi, said over the weekend that OPEC output had dropped from 31 million barrels a day in 1979 to 13.4 million barrels a day now because of reduced demand.

Mr. Calderón Berti said that no definite date had been set for a possible OPEC ministerial meeting because further talks among OPEC members were expected later this week.

Earlier, diplomatic sources had said that the three ministers meeting in Paris Monday would try to put together a price and production agreement involving OPEC and non-OPEC producers, such as Mexico and Britain, that might entice Nigeria back into the OPEC mainstream.

Nigeria, a member of OPEC, cut the price of its oil Feb. 19 by \$3.50 a barrel, to \$20, without consulting fellow OPEC members.

Mr. Calderón Berti said that a meeting with Nigeria, originally expected Tuesday, would take place on Wednesday.

The Lagos government said last week that it would not attend an OPEC ministerial meeting, proposed for this week, unless some kind of global pact were reached in advance.

One informed diplomat in Paris, who declined to be identified, said: "If there is not a dramatic breakthrough here, it would be logically difficult to arrange an OPEC meeting this week."

The latest round of talks followed a weekend ultimatum by the Gulf countries to other OPEC states that they must agree on a new pricing structure within a week or face a price war.

Mr. Otaibi warned Saturday: "Everyone should realize that the Gulf states' patience is starting to wear out."

Oil ministers from the Gulf, who met in Riyadh last week, agreed to call a full OPEC emergency meeting in Geneva or Vienna this week. Asked before Monday's meeting in Paris about the prospects for a full OPEC ministerial meeting this week, Algeria's oil minister, Belkacem Nahi, said: "It is difficult, but we are going to have other meetings following this one."

Diplomatic sources also said that they expected OPEC to respond quickly to the threat by OPEC

Women Killed By Explosion In Central Paris

Reuters

PARIS — A woman was killed and four persons were injured in an explosion Monday at a Paris travel agency specializing in flights to Turkey, the police said.

The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, or ASALA, claimed responsibility in a telephone call to news agencies. The police said the blast was caused by escaping gas but could have been set off by an explosive device.

Turkish offices and diplomats in France have often been the target of Armenian terrorists.

The police said the dead woman was the telephone operator at the Marmara Travel Co.

Radio reports said an explosive device was placed at the front door of the office on the first floor of a building near the Opéra in central Paris. The blast caused extensive damage, the reports said.

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EC, by Subsidies, Gains on U.S. in Food Exports

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

CONDE-SUR-VIRE, France — The cause of the United States' growing agricultural trade tension with Europe lies right here, on René and Nicole Barbot's small, muddy farm in Normandy.

The French couple, both in their mid-30s, are trying to build a life for themselves and their three children on just 20 acres (eight hectares) of land. They share the property, bought eight years ago on a 25-year mortgage, with 19 cows, 150 calves, a shed full of rabbits and a goat.

As farmers, the Barbots are educated, modern and efficient. Even so, to make ends meet, they must be sure of selling their produce at very high prices. And so must the rest of Europe's 3.6 million farmers who have 20 acres or less — a 20th the size of an average American farm, but half the average size of a European one.

"We have to work very hard to survive," Mr. Barbot said over a mid-morning glass of Calvados, which he distills from his own apples.

Under the Common Agricultural

Farms and Markets
Tensions in World Trade
Second of three articles.

Policy of the European Community, the 10 member governments provide farmers with high, uniform, guaranteed prices for their produce. Meanwhile, a levy on cheap imported food stops foreign farmers from undercutting them in the supermarket.

As a result, Europe is now challenging the U.S. position as the world's larger. High prices encourage farmers to overproduce, amassing mountains of uneaten meat and butter and lakes of undrunk milk and wine. These are then exported outside the EC, with governments chipping in a fat subsidy to bring the price down to the lower levels charged by rival American farmers. Last year, agricultural export subsidies cost Common Market taxpayers about \$6 billion.

American farmers still easily lead the world food exporters, selling \$41.7 billion in produce overseas last year, an increase of 70 percent since 1976. But because of its subsidies, Europe is in second place and moving up fast, with export sales of \$27 billion — a 156-percent increase since 1976.

While American farm exports rose 13.1 percent a year on average in the decade to 1980, Common Market exports rose at a 16.9-percent annual rate.

This year the EC countries are proposing to increase farm prices by another 5.5 percent on the average, although world prices outside the community are falling.

Since European farmers can only sell abroad with subsidies, successive American administrations have cried foul, contending that American farmers face unfair competition from their European rivals. But nothing has changed.

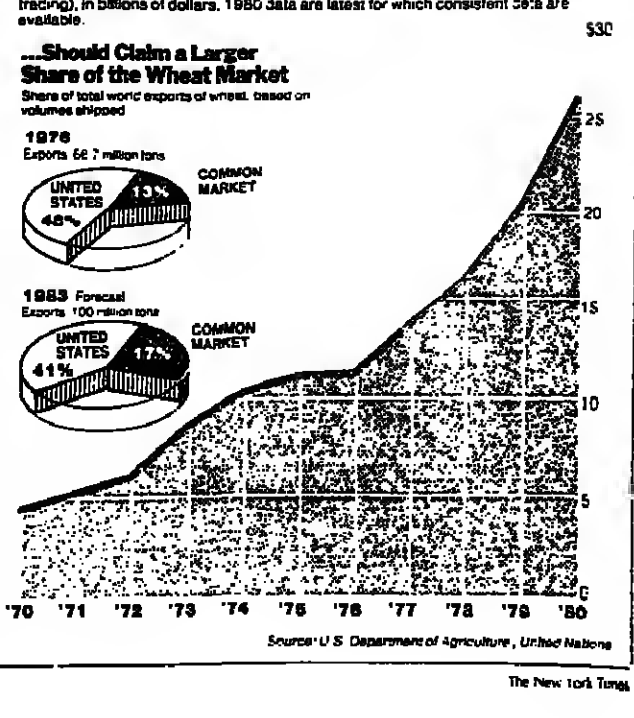
Now, the Reagan administration is threatening to start a farm-subsidy war with Europe if it does not change its policy. Several recent developments suggest that the moment of truth is close:

■ Congress has appropriated about \$700 million to be used this year to undercut subsidized European farm sales and help American farmers win back lost markets.

■ The United States has accused the EC of violating rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade by subsidizing exports of flour and several other agricultural items, basing its case on the newly adopted international code governing trade subsidies.

■ On Dec. 10, after U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz had

The Common Market's Rising Farm Exports



Salvador, in Unusual Move, Initiates Inquiry in 18 Deaths

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

SONSONATE, El Salvador — Most of the villagers were in their thatched huts when, at 6:30 on the morning of Feb. 22, three trucks carrying soldiers arrived in Las Hojas, a small farming cooperative run by Indians in the western province of Sonsonate.

The soldiers picked up seven persons, one a child, shot them in the head and left them near the Cuayapa River, according to other villagers.

Salvador Rebels Offer Truce for Pope's Visit

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — El Salvador's leftist guerrillas declared a cease-fire Monday for Pope John Paul II's visit to their country. The pope is scheduled to arrive Sunday.

Guillermo Ungo, the spokesman for the Democratic Revolutionary Front, announced the cease-fire in Mexico City. Mr. Ungo called on the Salvadoran government "to make the same decision" but said the rebels would defend themselves if attacked by government forces.

From Las Hojas, the troops moved on to Agua Santa, the witnesses said. There, eight young men, walking through the cane fields on their way to work, were seized, taken to the same spot along the river and shot in the head.

The villagers told their story Sunday to Cristóbal Aleman, a member of the Salvadoran government's Human Rights Commission, who had come out to the province to investigate. For one of the first times in El Salvador's history, the government was the first organization to order an investigation of a massacre.

Mr. Aleman, a coordinator in the farmers cooperative union, had heard that 74 people had been killed in the one-day spree. However, no mass grave or other evidence could be found to indicate a massacre of that dimension. On Saturday, he was told by family members and local authorities that 18 persons were killed, 16 of whom were identified.

A local leader said Saturday that he believed members of his cooperative had been killed because they had refused a local landowner's request to build a road through their

land, and that their names had been turned over to the military as "subversives."

The incident has enraged local farmers who blame the army and U.S. military aid for disrupting lives and killing their friends. "It pains us that the United States is providing aid that does not get to us but instead comes to destroy us," said Refugio Sanchez, a member of the Las Hojas cooperative. "If they truly respect human rights, why do they pay to kill us?"

Adrian Esquina, president of the 15,000-member Association of Indigenous Salvadorans, said he heard about the massacre at 7:30 A.M. on Feb. 22, when villagers came into the town of Sonsonate to go to the market.

He said he called the commander at the Sonsonate army base and Colonel Elmer Gonzalez Arango told him he did not have any information.

Mr. Esquina then drove to Las Hojas, where he found the bodies of friends from the cooperative lying along the river, their hands tied behind their backs.

The next day, Mr. Esquina and other cooperative members went to San Salvador and met with the

country's provisional president, Alvaro Magaña, and the minister of defense, José Guillermo García. From that meeting they extracted a promise that El Salvador's six-month-old Human Rights Commission would investigate the matter.

On Saturday, with a light rain falling and the last smattering of sugar cane, Mr. Aleman retraced the reported path of the army.

"Everyone is afraid here," Mr. Aleman said after trying to question an old woman who lived above the river where the bodies were found.

"They have problems over there, but here there are none," the woman said of the deaths less than a quarter-mile from her home.

A member of the cooperative showed Mr. Aleman where the bodies of the cooperative members had been found. Dried leaves and old bricks from a crumbling structure were all that remained.

Mr. Aleman moved on to Agua Santa. There, a group of young women told how their husbands had been killed while walking to work to cut cane.

Five of the eight men were in the

local civil defense group, which provides security in places the army does not guard. The women suggested that the investigators talk to one of the commanders in the local patrol.

Hernán Cáceres, second in command, told Mr. Aleman he had only heard talk of the massacre and knew nothing himself.

Mr. Esquina said he thought the victims had died because the local landowner, whose request to build a road across their property had

been denied, had friends in the army and probably identified them as subversives.

He said Colonel González told him Friday that the murdered villagers were on a list of subversives and asked for the names of the 42 families in the cooperative so they could work together to wipe out subversion.

"I told him that if he showed that one of my men was a subversive, I would die before they killed that man," Mr. Esquina said.

U.S. May Expand Salvadoran Role

The Associated Press

ABOARD AIR FORCE ONE —

President Ronald Reagan is considering increasing the number of U.S. military advisers in El Salvador and possibly expanding their role in combating leftist guerrillas, a senior U.S. official said Monday.

The disclosure came shortly after Mr. Reagan met with members of Congress to push for an administration request for \$60 million in additional aid for El Salvador.

The official, who spoke only on the condition he not be identified,

said that Mr. Reagan ordered a full review of U.S. policy in Central America four weeks ago, when guerrilla attacks intensified against the Salvadoran government.

The official said the review included whether to increase the number of U.S. advisers from 55 and whether to alter their role, now limited to noncombat situations.

He said Mr. Reagan had not made up his mind. But, he added, the president was considering increasing the number of advisers "in the face of the Soviet threat" in the region.

WORLD BRIEFS

Tentative U.S. Steel Pact Reached

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Seven of the largest U.S. steel producers and the United Steelworkers union have reached tentative agreement on a contract, it was announced Monday. The pact was to be signed later in the day to consider the accord.

Joseph Odorich, the union's chief negotiator, would not reveal the terms of the agreement, but said, "I'm not overjoyed." Nevertheless, he described the pact as better than one the union presidents rejected in November. The current round of talks began Feb. 15.

Bargainers for the industry, which reported 1982 losses of \$3.5 billion, have pressured the union for economic concessions. The companies directly involved in the bargaining are U.S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, National, Armco, Inland and Jones & Laughlin. More than 200 other companies pattern their bargaining on the agreement between the union and the larger companies.

John Lodge Named to Bern Post

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Reagan said Monday he is naming John Davis Lodge, former ambassador to Spain and Argentina, as the new U.S. ambassador to Switzerland.

Mr. Lodge, 79, of Westport, Connecticut, succeeds Faith Ryan Whitley, who will become assistant for public liaison at the White House.



John Davis Lodge

A former actor and lawyer, Mr. Lodge also served as a member of Congress from Connecticut between 1946 and 1950 and as governor of Connecticut from 1951 to 1955. He was ambassador to Spain from 1955 to 1961 and to Argentina from 1969 to 1974. Last year, Mr. Lodge served on the U.S. delegation to the United Nations.

Diouf Takes Lead in Senegal Vote

DAKAR, Senegal (AP) — Election returns continued to come in Monday from isolated villages around Senegal, confirming an early projection that President Abdou Diouf would be returned to office with about 85 percent of the vote. Final results of the presidential and legislative elections Sunday were expected by Tuesday.

Interior Minister Modou Fall said Monday that a projection based on about 3 percent of returns indicated that Mr. Diouf's ruling Socialist Party would win 82 to 83 percent of the vote for the National Assembly, which is being expanded from 100 to 120 seats. In the outgoing assembly, the Socialists held 91 seats and the Senegalese Democratic Party, the main opposition group, had 9.

Police Offices Raided in N. Spain

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain (UPI) — A dozen suspected Basque guerrillas raided a regional police headquarters Monday, gathered up 105 pistols and more than 6,000 rounds of ammunition and escaped in two stolen cars without firing a shot, the authorities said.

No group took immediate responsibility for the act but officials suspected that the raid was launched by the Basque separatist group, ETA, the initials in the Basque language for Basque Homeland and Freedom.

The police said that no shots had been fired and that there were no injuries in the raid, which occurred at the San Sebastian headquarters of the regional police of Guipúzcoa, one of three Basque provinces in northern Spain.

Nkomo Charges Police Harassment

HARARE, Zimbabwe (AP) — The opposition leader, Joshua Nkomo, has accused the government of a campaign of harassment. He said in an interview by telephone that police entered his Bulawayo home Monday to question his family, friends and domestic staff.

"I told them to get out and they left," said Mr. Nkomo, the leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union. "I said they had no business coming to my home like that. They just keep harassing."

Mr. Nkomo, who had been dismissed from the coalition government for allegedly plotting a coup against Prime Minister Robert Mugabe a year ago, was placed under virtual house arrest Sunday.

For the Record

CAIRO (UPI) — Former President Jimmy Carter, who played a key role in negotiating the first peace treaty between Israel and an Arab country, will begin a weeklong visit to Egypt beginning Tuesday. Officials said Monday that Mr. Carter will meet with President Hosni Mubarak on Wednesday and make a courtesy call on Jihan Sadat, the widow of Anwar Sadat, the following day.

EC Gaining on U.S. as Food Supplier

(Continued from Page 1)

rooted in history and experience, also hinder any trans-Atlantic meeting of minds on agriculture.

The Common Agricultural Policy is difficult to change because it was a crucial part of the bargain that created the Common Market, with farmers insisting on help for the economic and social risks it ran in giving West Germany's powerful industry tariff-free entry to its markets.

Then, on another level, there are profound differences in European and American attitudes toward the land. Americans, who enjoy ample farm land, see agriculture as a business, like building automobiles.

But in crowded Europe, with its memories of war and famine, self-sufficiency in food appears an important political goal.

"When Americans talk about national security, they are thinking of guns and bombs," Mr. von Verschuer said, "but we include feeding ourselves."

Two events beyond the control of either side are making the latest dispute even more difficult to solve. Record harvests throughout most of the temperate world for two consecutive years have coincided with the deepest economic recession since the Great Depression of the 1930s. As a result, food demand is weak, world prices are low and supplies are mounting.

In the United States, farmers have seen their incomes tumble to the lowest level in 30 years. But in Europe, where incomes are better sheltered against a volatile world market, small farmers with large expenses have less incentive than ever to leave the land because there

are no alternative jobs in cities and towns.

The organization's agricultural commissioner, Paul Dalsager of Denmark, echoing the view of others, said, "We have told the United States we won't change the Common Agricultural Policy, but we will talk about managing it more cooperatively."

A senior American official close to the negotiations agrees in part. "The agricultural problem," he said, "can't be resolved. The recession makes that impossible. All we can hope to do is lessen the friction. But whether that will satisfy the Reagan administration's ideologies, I don't know."

Although the EC will not dismantle its agricultural export-subsidy system to make more room for American farmers, it is offering to join the United States in setting up an informal world food cartel that would regulate prices higher by stocking more surpluses and avoiding a dumping war that would knock prices lower. It says it is reducing farm surpluses by agreeing to move domestic prices closer to world levels, although the process is slow.

Moreover, European officials argue, despite its bellicose gestures, that the United States cannot really want to get into a subsidy war that would prove costly for both sides and further depress world markets.

"We have to agree on how to share our larger stocks and avoid dumping, which will ruin the market for everyone," Mr. Dalsager said.

The commission has already asked the United States to summon a meeting of the world's five major grain producers, including Canada, Australia and Argentina, to discuss how to divide up the cost of holding more stocks during the recession.

European officials point to the success of the informal dairy-product cartel they operate with New

Zealand as an example of how, by coordinating sales and stocking, big-producers can work together to keep overproduction from destroying markets.

Like Europe, the United States protects its dairy farmers, keeping domestic prices for butter, cheese and milk higher than they need be. And it even has a "butter mountain" stacked away in limestone caves in Wisconsin.

By dumping its dairy surpluses on the world market, the United States could break up the EC cartel and increase the cost of export subsidies. But since that would mean lower, not higher, prices, commission officials think the U.S. interest is in cooperation.

But while Europe protects its farmers by making consumers pay dearly for their food, the United States prefers to supplement farmers' income with direct grants when world prices fall, which is less distorting to world trade.

Indeed, what angers U.S. agriculture diplomats is that world prices are low in part because the Common Agricultural Policy encourages surplus production in Europe, which then gets dumped outside the EC.

While Europe remains the world's biggest agricultural importer, it is also gradually being transformed into a net exporter of many farm products. From 1973 to 1980, Europe's self-sufficiency in grain rose from 91 percent to 101 percent, in wine from 99 to 105 percent, in milk powder from 231 to 341 percent, in butter from 98 to 119 percent and in sugar from 91 to 125 percent.

The Community is crossing a watershed on the foreign side of its food policy, said François Duchesne, a professor at the European Studies Center at Britain's Sussex University.

But the United States has allies within the EC in its battle to reduce export subsidies. Subsidizing farm exports, storing surpluses and other costly takes three-quarters of the \$21-billion annual budget that the member nations have allocated to finance a wide range of programs.

Unless Europe's farmers reign in their financial demands, the money will be exhausted in a year or two and the EC will have to cut back on other programs.

Wednesday: Farming in Japan.

Gulf Economic Pact Enters Initial Stage

Reuters

BAHRAIN — Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies take their first step toward an Arabian common market Tuesday, when parts of a six-state economic agreement come into force.

Tariff barriers will be scrapped among members of the Gulf Cooperation Council and nationals will be able to operate some businesses in the other states, officials at the council's Riyadh headquarters said Monday.

But implementing the full accord, which envisages using the combined financial muscle of the six to ensure a better trade deal from the West, remains a long-term goal.

The agreement, a cornerstone of the 21-month-old council, which groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Oman, was signed by

heads of state in Riyadh in November 1981.

Implementation of the first few sections of the wide-ranging accord, which calls for the ultimate coordination of most economic activities, was delayed from Dec. 1 last year to allow some members time to alter their laws, officials said.

The council was conceived at a time of soaring oil prices when the six states were earning a total of about \$450 million a day. Now a world glut has cut their oil income to about \$200 million a day.

The officials said that from Tuesday customs duty in council states would be abolished on agricultural, manufactured and animal products made from natural materials obtained in other member states. Manufactured goods made from raw materials imported from non-council states would also be exempt if the cost of processing exceeded 40 percent of the final sales price.

The officials said goods in transit between member states would be exempt from taxes. Doctors, lawyers and accountants could practice freely in member states provided they met local qualification standards. Workers in agriculture, industry, animal husbandry, fishing and contracting could also operate freely.

Another section of the agreement valid from Tuesday guarantees each member's ships free access to ports in any other council state and exempts passengers and goods from taxes and fees.

Gulf diplomats said the new rules gave some teeth to the overall accord and set the Gulf on the road to economic integration. But the major and potentially contentious sections were still subject to further negotiation.

"It has taken the European Common Market many years to move toward integration and I don't think you can expect too much too soon in the Arabian Peninsula," one diplomat said.

British Miners' Leaders Back Strikers in Wales

Reuters

LONDON — Coal union leaders throughout Britain have moved to support 23,500 miners in south Wales who went on strike Monday to protest planned pit closures.

As hundreds of the Welsh miners began their strike with a sit-in at coal board offices in Cardiff, leaders of the 65,000 miners in northern England, announced their men would join the strike.

Leaders of 34,000 miners in Nottinghamshire, Central England, called for a nationwide vote of miners with a view to calling a strike of all of Britain's mines, union officials said.

Another 12,000 miners in north Derbyshire decided Monday to call a vote on whether to join the stoppage.

The miners want the government to cancel planned mine closures and increase investment in the industry. Their protest was touched off by the Coal Board's plan to close the money-losing Tynawr-Merthyr-Lewis coal pit in July. The board has said the mine faces geological problems and it has promised to transfer the 539 miners there to other pits.

But the National Union of Mine workers says that with efficient investment the mine could be worked for 10 more years. The union fears the Conservative government is preparing a cost-cutting onslaught on the coal industry.

Venezuelan Aide Expects OPEC Accord on Pricing

(Continued from Page 1)

states to slash oil prices unilaterally. They agreed that there was a reasonably good chance of an OPEC meeting within the seven-day deadline for an accord set by the Gulf exporters.

A Kuwaiti Embassy spokesman said that the oil ministers of Kuwait, Algeria and Venezuela represented the main interest groups in OPEC.

He said that Kuwait represented the five Gulf states and Indonesian interests. Algeria spoke for Iran, Iraq and Libya, while Venezuela, an OPEC founder member, had played a leading role in trying to avert a potentially disastrous price war, he said.

Mr. Calderon Berti has emerged as a central figure in the shuttle diplomacy within OPEC to avert a price war. He met fellow ministers in Paris and in the Gulf in the past week and has sought to bring non-OPEC producers into efforts to stabilize the international market.

Mexico agreed Thursday, after

talks with the Venezuelan, Algerian and Kuwaiti delegations, to hold off on a proposed price cut for its oil until market conditions had stabilized.

The 13-nation group's worst trouble since it was formed in 1960 came in February, analysts say, when Britain proposed a \$3 cut in its crude price and Nigeria reduced its price \$5.50 to compete.

Czechs Free a Leader of Ethnic Hungarians

Reuters

VIENNA — Czechoslovakia has released from prison a leading spokesman for the country's Hungarian minority, a Socialist group in Vienna said Monday.

The Socialist East Europe Committee said the trial of Miklos Duray, 39, held last month in Bratislava, had been adjourned and a second trial set for the beginning of this month had been canceled.

The offer to Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar in December was followed by a series of long submissions by Iran to various UN bodies. They included a reply, dated Jan. 17, to a Kenyan lawyer, Amos Wako, who is investigating summary executions for the UN, and two statements, dated Jan. 19 and Feb. 3, to the UN in preparation for this week's debate.

Despite these initiatives, observers at the commission predicted that human rights lobbyists would not ease their pressure on Iran. Political activists and opponents of the government appear to be exempted from Ayatollah Khomeini's eight-point plan.

Among the groups expected to submit evidence against Iran this week are the Baha'i International Community and the exiled Mujahidin Khalaq, under the leadership of Massoud Rajavi.

The Baha'i organization alleges that 19 Baha'is have been executed since January 1982, that more than 200 are in jail and that Baha'is have been systematically deprived of jobs and pension rights in Iran. Two weeks ago, the Baha'is told the commission that 22 more of their number had been sentenced to death in the city of Shiraz.

The Mujahidin Khalaq have asserted that the government has

noted in history and experience, also hinder any trans-Atlantic meeting of minds on agriculture.

The Common Agricultural Policy is difficult to change because it was a crucial part of the bargain that created the Common Market, with farmers insisting on help for the economic and social risks it ran in giving West Germany's powerful industry tariff-free entry to its markets.

Then, on another level, there are profound differences in European and American attitudes toward the land. Americans, who enjoy ample farm land, see agriculture as a business, like building automobiles.

But in crowded Europe, with its memories of war and famine, self-sufficiency in food appears an important political goal.

"When Americans talk about national security, they are thinking of guns and bombs," Mr. von Verschuer said, "but we include feeding ourselves."

Two events beyond the control of either side are making the latest dispute even more difficult to solve. Record harvests throughout most of the temperate world for two consecutive years have coincided with the deepest economic recession since the Great Depression of the 1930s. As a result, food demand is weak, world prices are low and supplies are mounting.

In the United States, farmers have seen their incomes tumble to the lowest level in 30 years. But in Europe, where incomes are better sheltered against a volatile world market, small farmers with large expenses have less incentive than ever to leave the land because there

are no alternative jobs in cities and towns.

The organization's agricultural commissioner, Paul Dalsager of Denmark, echoing the view of others, said, "We have told the United States we won't change the Common Agricultural Policy, but we will talk about managing it more cooperatively."

A senior American official close to the negotiations agrees in part. "The agricultural problem," he said, "can't be resolved. The recession makes that impossible. All we can hope to do is lessen the friction. But whether that will satisfy the Reagan administration's ideologies, I don't know."

Although the EC will not dismantle its agricultural export-subsidy system to make more room for American farmers, it is offering to join the United States in setting up an informal world food cartel that would regulate prices higher by stocking more surpluses and avoiding a dumping war that would knock prices lower. It says it is reducing farm surpluses by agreeing to move domestic prices closer to world levels, although the process is slow.

Moreover, European officials argue, despite its bellicose gestures, that the United States cannot really want to get into a subsidy war that would prove costly for both sides and further depress world markets.

"We have to agree on how to share our larger stocks and avoid dumping, which will ruin the market for everyone," Mr. Dalsager said.

The commission has already asked the United States to summon a meeting of the world's five major grain producers, including Canada, Australia and Argentina, to discuss how to divide up the cost of holding more stocks during the recession.

European officials point to the success of the informal dairy-product cartel they operate with New

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Freely Mobile Missile Based off Land Seen As Best Plan for MX

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON — A fresh analysis of the MX missile suggests that making the missiles freely mobile and basing them off land would best enable them to survive a Soviet attack and retaliate.

The analysis, prepared by the Congressional Research Service, says mobile missiles "eliminate a known number of precisely located targets for enemy warheads, while airborne or sea-based missiles would escape enemy barrages that might blanket suspected hiding places in the United States."

The research agency prepares a wide range of reports with facts, analysis and alternatives for members of Congress, but it makes no recommendations.

President Ronald Reagan's commission studying the MX basing problem has given priority to determining which basing method will have the best chance of approval in Congress, according to commission officials. Congressional debate is scheduled to begin in the spring.

The analysis, written by John M. Collins, a senior specialist on national security in the research service, says the concept behind the present trial of bombers, intercontinental missiles and submarine-launched missiles should be retained. But he contends that "every trial leg could be aloft, ashore or afloat if the resultant combination satisfied U.S. security requirements."

Mr. Collins said many military thinkers, such as General Maxwell D. Taylor, a former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, held that "land basing for the MX missile is no longer practical."

In his analysis, Mr. Collins says, "The Soviets have almost five times as many intercontinental ballistic missile warheads as the Strategic Air Command has missile silos." Because these silos are stationary, he says, they "are the easiest of all systems to hit."

The administration has proposed, and the president's commission has considered, putting MX missiles in existing Minuteman silos. The analysis, however, asserts that "replacing Minuteman missiles with MX would merely provide Soviet warheads with more lucrative targets."

The closely spaced basing plan proposed by the administration but disapproved by Congress assumes that Soviet planners accept the theory of "fratricide" in which incoming nuclear warheads blow each other up, and therefore would be "deterred from striking," Mr. Collins writes.

"Pentagon strategists could never be certain that Soviet leaders would follow their conclusions, even if all relevant files were declassified and flown to Moscow via Federal Express," he says.

A sea-based basing plan is not much better, in Mr. Collins's view. He asserts that "racetracks" or "drag strips," in which missiles are shifted from shelter to shelter, would be acceptable "only if true target locations remain secret and total shelters exceed the Soviet stock of lethal weapons."

In contrast, he said, mobile missiles mounted on trucks, trains or other land vehicles cannot all be hit, even in a barrage. "But political opposition to nuclear weapons roaming public roads and rail lines is particularly strong," he writes.

Turning to sea-based bases other than the present submarine force of Poseidon and Trident missiles, Mr. Collins asserts that a plan called "Hydra" is the most revolutionary sea-launched missile system. "It calls for missiles in buoyant canisters to be dumped from ships 'to float free in times of crisis, far from the carriers and each other.'"

Firing would be triggered from a remote ship or shore position. If the threat receded, the canisters would be recovered. Ships carrying the missiles could fool satellite sensors but not close observation, he says, and the canisters could be found by Soviet ships.

Mr. Collins says that, altogether, the United States could field a total of 220 different trials composed of 12 different weapons or launchers.



Queen Elizabeth II greets George Burns following the show Hollywood put on for the monarch. Ed McMahon, far right, was master of ceremonies of the show that featured the singers Frank Sinatra, left, and Dionne Warwick, second from left.

Reagan Joining Queen in California

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan flew to California on Monday for a weeklong reunion with Queen Elizabeth II. They will begin with a horseback ride at Mr. Reagan's ranch and end with an anniversary dinner aboard the royal yacht.

In Los Angeles Sunday night, Nancy Reagan, the president's wife, escorted the British monarch to a party to introduce her to America's "royalty," the stars of Hollywood.

Pamela Mason, the English-born actress and author who was married to James Mason, described the garden party for the queen as "the usual Hollywood cattle call."

Miss Mason discussed the party after returning home from the party, held on a 20th-Century-Fox soundstage. She called it "a rather routine affair with nothing remarkable about it."

She said that she was "shocked" that Perry Como, in his command performance with Frank Sinatra, had not prepared for their 15-minute song medley. "Frank Sinatra and Perry Como had no rehearsal and had to read some of their lyrics," she added.

"That's unthinkable, in my opinion, when you're called on to perform for the queen," she said. Dionne Warwick sang three songs, adding, "They all sounded the same."

The entertainment was announced by Ed McMahon and included a 10-minute monologue by George Burns. Bette Davis, Ginger Rogers, Loretta Young, Irene Dunne, June Allyson and Zsa Zsa Gabor were among the celebrities.

Miss Mason had one other complaint: "The chicken pot pies were slightly undone and the pastry was rather sticky."

3 Groups Allege U.S. Distorted Rights Study

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Three human rights monitoring groups have criticized the Reagan administration for what they termed a distortion of the rights records of 12 countries.

The three groups — Americas Watch, Helsinki Watch and the Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights — issued their response recently to a recent report by the administration on human rights around the world.

The State Department prepares a rights study for Congress each year. The latest one, a 1,300-page document, "Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1982," was issued on Feb. 8. It analyzed the rights records of 162 countries based on information gathered from congressional studies, U.S.

embassies, the press in the United States and rights groups.

The three monitoring groups, in their response, said there were "serious distortions or inaccuracies" in the reports on Argentina, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Pakistan, the Philippines, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Zaire. The groups examined 22 countries.

"A special effort appears to have been made to exculpate current leaders considered friends of the United States of responsibility for abuses," the groups said.

But they also commended the Reagan administration for what they called improvements this year in some of its reports on individual countries.

The report on Nicaragua, they said, was fair despite strained relations between the Reagan adminis-

tration and the Sandinist government. They called the report on South Africa "forceful," and also praised the reports on the Soviet Union and Poland.

Asked to comment on the response by the human rights groups, Elliott Abrams, the assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, said:

"There's an awful lot of nit-picking. On the one hand, the report is laced with compliments. They say the South Africa report is lengthy, informative and forceful. Yet the overall tone of the criticism is fairly negative. I would ask them to explain why South Africa, which they claim is a good report, is not distorted toward political ends. Their analysis would make sense only if every friendly country is backed."

Mr. Abrams added: "They're always ready to impute motives."

The rights groups said the administration's report on El Salvador distorted reality by observing that the country was "in transition to a multiparty democracy" and that there were signs of human rights improvements there last year.

The administration's report said "serious human rights problems continued in El Salvador in 1982, despite signs of improvement throughout the year."

The rights groups said the administration's report on Haiti focused on plans rather than performance. The report on Argentina, they said, appeared to have been written "in an attempt to support the administration's professed intention to certify that Argentina is complying with the human rights conditions of the Foreign Assistance Act this year."

Dole Supports Call by Governors To Hold Down Military Spending

By Don McLeod

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Senator Robert J. Dole, threw his support to the nation's governors Monday in their drive to slash U.S. deficits over five years by reducing the increases in military spending.

"I agree with them on defense spending," the Kansas Republican said. "I think we can budget a little better with cuts in that area."

Mr. Dole spoke at a convention of the National Association of Counties, which is meeting in Washington at the same time the National Governors' Association was holding its annual winter conference. At the same time, the governors were taking their case directly to President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Dole generally endorsed the governors' approach to the budget, saying cuts should be applied across the board and not concentrated on the most vulnerable areas, particularly aid to state and local governments and the country's needy.

He also said the so-called untouchable portions of the budget, such as government-funded pension programs, should be faced up to by Congress.

The first formal statement by the governors' association on military spending was approved by the executive committee Sunday with one dissenting vote, despite doubts expressed by all sides.

Some Republicans were concerned that the resolution might be seen as an attack on the president. But Democrats said it should be tougher. And some governors said they had no business advising Washington on such things as military spending.

In the end, seven members of the executive committee voted for it with only Governor Joseph E. Brennan, a Maine Democrat, dissenting.

The resolution called for action to hold any deficit to 2 percent of the gross national product.

To achieve this, they would allow slight additional cuts in domestic programs cut over the past two years, and they would absorb one-fourth of the impact of inflation on their own U.S. grants.

But they would hold growth in military spending to 4-to-6 percent over the next two years and 3-to-5 percent for 1984-1988.

Although the Congressional Budget Office forecasts the deficit will rise to \$267 billion by 1988, the White House wants it kept to \$116.7 billion. The governors' target is \$90 billion by 1988.

The package goes before the full conference in the closing general business session Tuesday, where it will require the vote of two-thirds of the governors present to carry.

Governor Scott M. Matheson, a Utah Democrat and chairman of the association, predicted it would be approved, but only after some changes.

"We've got to fiddle enough with it to get some Democratic votes," he said. "But I think we have a good chance of resolving it with the Democratic governors."

If the Democrats can be held in line, the measure would be assured of passage, since Democratic governors outnumber Republicans 34-16 since the election last fall.

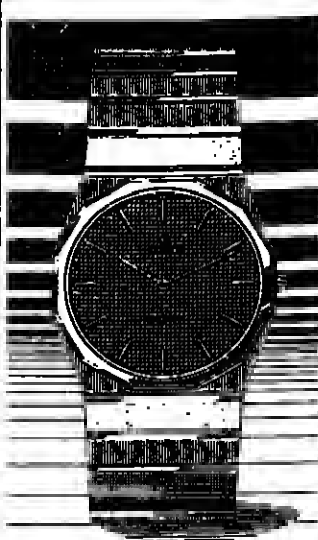
But some of the most formidable supporters of the measure are Republicans who support Mr. Reagan

and who share his fear of rising deficits.

"In my view this resolution is not an attack or a criticism of any particular administration, or any party, or any house or committee of Congress," said Governor James R. Thompson of Illinois, a Republican.

"The difference between the president's budget proposal and this budget proposal is how you get to the bottom line," he said.

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WASHINGTON — Every time Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger goes abroad, I get the willies. The success of every mission seems to be based on how much U.S. military equipment he can give or sell to the country he visits, as well as his ability to persuade the head of the state he is drinking tea with to build up his armed forces.

I don't mind when Weinberger does a selling job on a Third World power, but I start shaking when he puts pressure on a country like Japan to get its military act together.

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Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin			
America, Gulf States and Asia	\$ 352	176	98

U.S. POW Hunter Surrenders

In Thailand, Gritz Refuses Details of Rescue Efforts

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service
BANGKOK — James G. (Bo) Gritz, a former U.S. Special Forces officer sought for leading raids into Laos to search for American prisoners of war he believes are being held, surrendered Monday to police in northeastern Thailand.

Mr. Gritz, 44, walked into the district police headquarters in Nakhon Phanom, a town on the Mekong River from which he launched forays last November and allegedly last month into the jungles of neighboring Laos, a police spokesman said.

Mr. Gritz refused to say where he has been since his abortive November mission. But he told reporters at the police station that the results of his efforts have been positive.

Mr. Gritz said he had just learned of the arrest on Feb. 13 of two alleged associates, a former Green Beret and the daughter of an

American pilot shot down over Laos, who were supposed to go on trial Monday on charges of possessing illegal radio equipment at a rented house in Nakhon Phanom. The trial was postponed.

The two Americans, Lance E. Trimmer, 43, and Lynn Standerwick, 25, were jailed for two days, then released on bail to await trial on the charges that are punishable in Thailand by a five-year jail term. Also found in the house were fatigue uniforms, scuba diving equipment, jungle knives, cartridge belts and a gas mask.

Mr. Gritz said he decided at 3 A.M. Monday to give himself up to protect Mr. Trimmer and Miss Standerwick, who he said were "completely innocent."

The former Green Beret lieutenant colonel, a decorated Vietnam war veteran, refused to discuss reports that he re-entered Laos on Jan. 30 with a team of former Special Forces comrades and anti-communist Laotians to pursue the search that has obsessed him for four years.

In a handwritten message purportedly sent by runner from the Lao-Lao Times bureau in Bangkok last week, Mr. Gritz claimed to have "some POW ID" that he was trying to confirm personally.

In the letter, dated Feb. 12, Mr. Gritz said that a second Lao-Lao member of his team had been killed. In his November mission, one Lao-Lao guerrilla was killed, three were wounded and an American radioman was captured when rival anti-communist resistance fighters ambushed Mr. Gritz's group, according to the account of one of the participants, Charles J. Patterson, a former Special Forces sergeant.

Appearing healthy and clean-shaven, Mr. Gritz said he had come in from a "long walk" and wanted to assume responsibility for the radio equipment that Mr. Trimmer and Miss Standerwick were charged with possessing. He wore a bracelet bearing the name of Lynn Standerwick's father, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Standerwick, who he said of his F-4 Phantom jet in February 1971 while flying a re-

connaisance mission over the Ho Chi Minh trail in eastern Laos.

The air force pilot thus became one of nearly 2,500 American servicemen still listed as missing in the Vietnam war. Most, including Colonel Standerwick, are presumed dead. Only about 50 were known to have been captured.

Last Wednesday, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach repeated his government's assertion that no Americans are still being held in either Vietnam, Laos or Cambodia. He called Mr. Gritz's actions "a flagrant violation of the sovereignty of Laos that everyone should denounce."

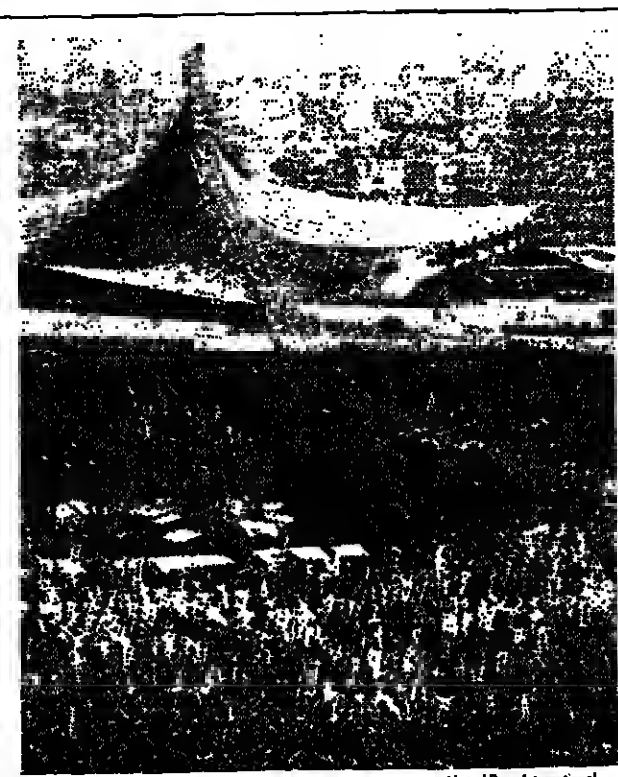
A well-informed Western diplomat in Hanoi told The Washington Post that he was very sure that some former American servicemen are living in Vietnam. But he said they were deserters who had renounced U.S. nationality. A senior U.S. diplomat confirmed that the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok has the names of some deserters living in the Hanoi area, but he declined to say how many.

Mr. Gritz struck observers as well-spoken, articulate and unusually well-rested for a man who has been reported as making an arduous trek recently through the jungles of Laos.

Mr. Gritz charged that press publicity had jeopardized his mission. He assailed his former comrade, Mr. Patterson, who sold a story about Mr. Gritz's activities to the U.S. magazine for mercenaries, Soldier of Fortune, for \$5,000.

Mr. Patterson has said that Clint Eastwood, the actor, contributed \$30,000 — in exchange for book and movie rights — to finance Mr. Gritz's November mission into Laos.

Mr. Patterson has said that President Ronald Reagan expressed his support for Col. Gritz's November mission, which was intended to seek out and, if possible, rescue 120 Americans that Mr. Gritz believed were being held at three camps in eastern Laos. The White House informed the president of plans for the raid last fall, but denied that Mr. Reagan approved it and insisted that Mr. Gritz was advised to cancel it.



CALL FOR TAX CUTS — Hundreds of thousands of workers assembled at Tokyo's Yoyogi Park Sunday to demand that the government honor its pledge to cut taxes by a trillion yen, or about \$4.5 billion. The circular building in the background is the indoor swimming pool arena of the 1964 Tokyo Olympics.

U.S. Gives Asylum to South Africa Opposed to Apartheid and Draft

New York Times Service
UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Reagan administration has granted political asylum to a white South African who opposes his country's system of racial separation and service in the military.

The 22-month wait by the South African, Dominic Holzhau, 24, who works for the Joyce Theater Foundation in New York, ended this month when he received a letter from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service approving his asylum request for one year.

Mr. Holzhau and his lawyer, Bernard P. Wolford, a South African who received political asylum here during the Carter administration, expressed surprise and relief. The two South Africans said this was the first case of asylum granted by the Reagan administration to a South African.

In a telephone interview Friday, Mr. Holzhau said that his opposition to apartheid, as the South African system of racial separation is known, crystallized during a student-exchange visit in 1976 and 1977 when he spoke to groups in the United States.

"I felt I couldn't talk on every day life in South Africa without talking the issue of apartheid publicly," he said.

Mr. Wolford said that he hoped the grant of asylum would be the first step toward permanent residence for his client, Mr. Holzhau, who is eligible to apply for that status after a year. "As a practical matter," the lawyer said, "asylum requests are almost automatically renewed unless political conditions change in the home country."

Mr. Holzhau said the U.S. decision would "get a great deal of attention within South Africa" and might "encourage other young South Africans to consider applying for asylum in the United States."

As an adviser to a handful of other South Africans in the United States who are in more preliminary stages of the process of requesting asylum, Mr. Wolford said that his job had become a little easier because of the administration decision. "Their prospects seem somewhat improved," he said.

Both men said they feared that the long delay in acting on Mr. Holzhau's application reflected what they see as the administration's desire to improve relations with South Africa and its unwilling-

ness to appear as if it was sanctioning draft resistance.

The South African consul general in New York, Abe S. Hopper, said the Holzhau case "was a purely domestic matter for the United States government."

The South African delegate to the United Nations, Kurt Schirmer, said he was unfamiliar with the case.

Officials at the State Department and at the Immigration and Naturalization Service refused to discuss the basis on which asylum was granted. State Department and immigration officials are not permitted to discuss individual cases.

But Paula Kuzmich, a State Department spokeswoman, said "Asylum would not be granted to someone on the grounds that he was a draft dodger per se."

Asylum is granted by the United States "on the grounds of a well-founded fear of persecution because of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular group or political opinion."

Mr. Wolford has filed an application for a copy of the State Department decision.

Turkey Reduces Fees for Straits

ANKARA — Turkey has slashed 80 percent off controversial high transit fees for ships using the Bosphorus and Dardanelles straits, the chairman of the Turkish Maritime Federation said Monday.

The Turkish authorities increased the fees 10-fold without warning in November. This brought strong protests from shipping companies and several signatories of the 1936 Montreux convention that governs the narrow link between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. Soviet, Bulgarian and Romanian ships, which make up the bulk of foreign traffic in the straits, stopped paying the fees in protest, shipping sources in Istanbul said.

Captain Metin Leblebicioglu, the chairman of the maritime federation, said that from Monday ships of 20,000 net registered metric tons not sailing to or from a Turkish port will pay about \$6,200 for a return trip through the straits, compared with about \$35,000 under the higher rates.

Moon Church in N.Y. Town Will Pay \$1 Million in Tax

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The Unification Church has agreed to pay the town of Greenburgh in Westchester County more than \$1 million in back and current property taxes. The town had begun foreclosure proceedings against 353 acres of church property as well as a mansion owned by the church's founder, the Rev. Sun Myung Moon.

The agreement, according to Greenburgh's supervisor, Anthony V. Vetere, calls for the Unification Church to pay the town \$950,300 in taxes owed since 1980 and a \$250,000 payment for taxes due for 1983.

Kay Allen, assistant director of legal affairs for the church, refused

to discuss the terms of the agreement, but said that it did not have a bearing on the church's fight to preserve its tax-exempt status on other property in the state.

For the last several years, the church had fought attempts by the town of Greenburgh to collect property taxes. The church said that it should be exempt from property taxes because it was owned by a religious institution. But town officials asserted the church used the property for secular, profit-making activities and, therefore, relinquished those tax-exemption rights. After losing a case against Greenburgh in 1980, the church agreed to pay taxes from 1978, but the town had been unable to collect.

He said the State Department decision: "I believe American officials were convinced by the consistency of my record. Draft resistance was probably only one issue, one element in my rejection of apartheid."

Apart from draft resistance Mr. Holzhau said that he felt his political activism was the key factor that impressed the administration. "I was involved in the official opposition party, the Progressive Federal Party, the PFP, from 1978 until I left South Africa," he said. He said that he was also involved with the National Union of South African Students, which oversees student politics in South Africa and which has a radical image there.

He continued his South African opposition activity in the United States, he said, while working for the South African Military Refugee Fund, a group that tries to aid South African draft resisters.

U.S. Urged to Prepare Rules for Gene Testing

By Philip M. Boffey
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — A presidential ethics commission has urged the nation to prepare counseling services and make other arrangements to meet a likely "huge demand" for genetic screening tests to determine whether parents were likely to have defective offspring.

Before the end of the century, the commission predicted, "genetic screening and counseling are certain to become major components in both public health and individual medical care." The time "can already be envisioned," it said, when all information about a person's "abnormal" genes and chromosomes will be readily accessible.

Its recommendations were made in a report entitled "Screening and Counseling for Genetic Conditions" that was issued for release Monday by the President's Commission for the Study of Ethical Problems in Medicine and Biomedical and Behavioral Research. The 11-member commission was created by Congress in 1979 and will go out of business in March.

The commission said genetic screening raised "important ethical and legal concerns" about who should have access to the tests and the information the tests reveal, whether tests should be voluntary or compulsory, and what the tests should be used for. It threw its moral weight against using genetic tests to choose the sex of a child or produce a superhealthy race of people.

In general, the commission argued that medical screening programs should largely be voluntary, that genetic information should largely be kept confidential and that access to screening services should be equitable. But it noted that these principles sometimes conflict.

Up to now, genetic screening has been used on a limited basis to test newborn infants for a few rare genetic diseases or to screen selected population groups, like Jews or blacks, for specific genetic conditions that affect them more often than the general population.

But the commission predicted

that a screening test for the most prevalent lethal inherited disease, cystic fibrosis, would be in hand by the end of the 1980s, thus making possible "a new program of mass genetic screening of vast proportions." Cystic fibrosis afflicts about one in every 1,500 newborn babies (generally kills its victims before the age of 20).

The panel offered these recommendations:

- The current practice of limiting amniocentesis, a test for diagnosing the health of a fetus, to women age 35 or older should be re-evaluated to make it more available to younger women. The notion that 35 is the age at which the risk of bearing a defective child rises sharply has been supplanted by more recent understanding that the risk rises gradually with increasing age.

- The use of amniocentesis for sex selection should be discouraged. Although amniocentesis can determine the sex of a fetus, thus allowing parents to abort a fetus of unwanted sex, the practice is "morally suspect" for a variety of reasons apart from the abortion issue.

- Screening programs may focus on particular racial or ethnic groups that have a high incidence of a genetic disease, without violating principles of equity and fairness.

- Men who donate their sperm to artificial insemination programs should be screened more thoroughly so that the risks of transmitting genetic disease can be minimized and women can be apprised of the dangers.

The commission said mandatory screening is not justified as part of a program to produce a "genetically healthy society" or other "vague and politically abusive social ideals." In the hands of "repressive and exploitative political movements," such notions can be used to justify "extreme eugenic measures."

Marcos Pledges End To Rebels' 'Terror'

United Press International
MANILA — In a tough stand against Communist guerrillas, President Ferdinand E. Marcos vowed Monday to put an end to a rebel "reign of terror" in the southern Philippines.

In a nationally televised speech before the Philippine Military Academy Alumni Association, Mr. Marcos said that the New People's Army had recently escalated ambushes and bombings in the south.

"We must utilize every resource at our command to put an end to this madness," Mr. Marcos said. "Unless these killings cease, we will send more troops to these areas. So let no one doubt our determination to put an end to this reign of terror."

Mr. Marcos described the stepped-up insurgent activities on Mindanao Island, 500 miles (800 kilometers) south of Manila, as "mad acts of desperate men, men who have gone berserk."

The president spoke a day after a fresh Marine battalion was airlifted from Manila to Davao del Norte province to beef up seven battalions sent earlier this month to battle the New People's Army, the military wing of the banned Communist Party that is seeking

an end to Mr. Marcos's 17-year-old rule.

More than 90 persons have reportedly died in the Davao fighting.

The Evening Post newspaper in Manila reported Monday that 140 rebel "tax collectors" were captured during the government offensive. The tax collectors allegedly forced villagers to contribute money to the New People's Army.

Mr. Marcos said that during the eight years of martial law — which ended in January 1981 — the government had succeeded in "eliminating" Communist separatists and Communist rebels.

He said the separatist Moros National Liberation Front in Mindanao had been reduced to "a handful of uncoordinated forces" who take different signals from their divided leadership based in some foreign countries.

3 Found Slain in Sicily

The Associated Press
AGRIGENTO, Sicily — The bodies of three men, each shot once in the left temple, were found in the trunk of an abandoned car Monday. The police attributed the slayings to gang warfare.

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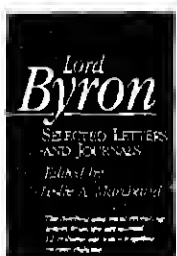
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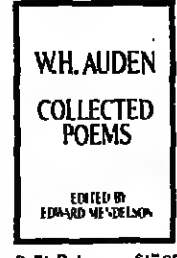
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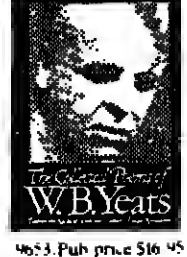
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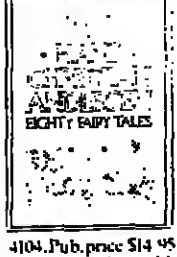
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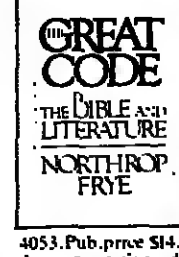
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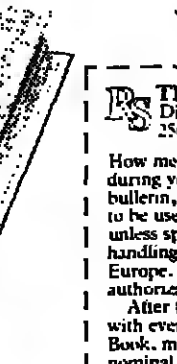
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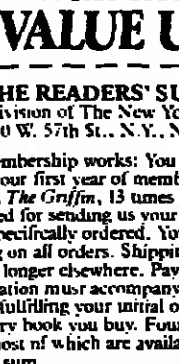
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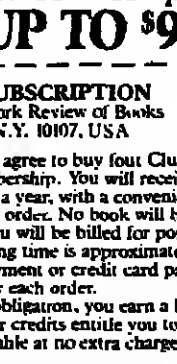
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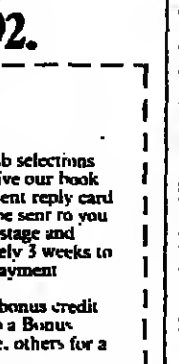
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Greece Put Military On Alert Following Rumors of Coup Plan

By Marvin Howe
New York Times Service

ATHENS — The Greek government placed security forces on a state of limited alert Saturday following rumors that a group of rightist officers and civilians were planning a coup to restore the deposed king, Constantine.

President Constantine Karolos was in the capital, Athens, on Sunday in an Athens suburb.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, who had ordered the alert Saturday afternoon, said in a U.S. Ambassador's Montego Bay, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Sunday night in his home. This was generally interpreted as a sign that whatever had caused the alarm was over.

"There is no reason whatsoever for any concern," Dimitrios Maroudas, a government spokesman, said Sunday night. He said such alert exercises "are a common occurrence and take place at regular intervals."

Nevertheless, the Greek press published alarming front-page headlines Monday about the rumored coup attempt, and political quarters openly expressed anxiety.

"Nobody can forget the 1967 coup of the colonels," said a prominent left-of-center politician. He criticized the Socialist government for failing to purge the army of extreme rightists.

Diplomatic sources confirmed that Socialist Party cadres were mobilized Sunday as a precautionary measure parallel to the alert of the security forces.

These diplomats had no information on the origin of the coup rumors and the official reaction but suggested that the events could have been triggered by alarmist reports in the rightist opposition press over the visit here last week of the Soviet prime minister, Nikolai Tikhonov, and the increasingly close relations between the two countries.

Official attempts to downplay the rumors were in contrast to the stringent security measures taken by the government. The prime minister's personal bodyguard was reinforced, and guards were dispatched to the two state television stations, the telecommunications center, airports and ports, all of which are likely targets in a coup attempt.

Prime Minister Papandreu met Sunday with the leaders of the

main political parties and briefed them on the situation.

Eleftherotypia, a pro-government daily, reported Monday that Greek intelligence services and Athens security police received information Saturday from "a reliable source" that a group of monarchists, both military and civilian, had planned a coup to bring back King Constantine, who was deposed by a referendum in 1974 and now lives in London.

Senior government officials decided Saturday in a meeting in the Defense Ministry to place security forces on alert in the Attica region Saturday evening. On Sunday the army was put on alert as well.

The focal points of the rumored unrest were the northern towns of Evros, Kavala, Xanthi and Komani, according to Eleftherotypia. The governors of these districts issued a joint statement to reassure the public that "nothing has happened." Nevertheless, a civil air defense exercise was held in this area, coinciding with the alerts in the south.

The military exercises stirred widespread concern, and several hundred people took part Sunday night in a demonstration in Salonika, with banners saying "No to a new coup." Extra guards were placed around the U.S. Consulate as a precautionary measure, because many Greeks still blame the Central Intelligence Agency for the 1967 coup.

16 in Military Retired
The Greek government retired 14 generals and two air marshals Monday, but did not link the move to the rumors of a coup attempt.

Reuters reported Monday from Athens. The retirements were part of an annual review of the armed forces officer corps, a government spokesman said.

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Former Prime Minister Carlos Mota Pinto, second from left, during the final session of the Social Democratic Party's three-day congress in Portugal. Mr. Mota Pinto and his supporters were able to defeat Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemão in a number of party votes.

2 Parties in Portugal Vote to Drop Leaders

The Associated Press

LISBON — Two of the three parties of Portugal's ruling Democratic Alliance dropped their leaders during the weekend, a month after the third leader voluntarily stepped down, in preparation for general elections to be held April 25.

The outgoing prime minister, Francisco Pinto Balsemão, and the minister of state for quality of life, Gonçalo Ribeiro Telles, were voted out of their top posts by fellow Social Democrats and Monarchists, respectively.

Their removal followed the resignation of Diogo Freitas do Amaral as leader of the Christian Democratic Party and as the defense minister in January during coalition infighting over a proposed fourth cabinet.

The center-right coalition has formed three governments in as many years. Its internal disputes have fed the hopes of the opposition Socialists who have also hoped to ride the tide that swept their counterparts in Spain, Greece, France and Sweden into power in the last two years. But the Socialists have been split over the allotment of candidacies to members of voting factions.

In a three-day congress that ended Sunday, Portugal's largest party, the Social Democrats, voted out Mr. Pinto Balsemão's presidential post and voted in several of the group's rightist militants to key positions on upgraded national councils and committees.

The loss by the prime minister's liberal faction left the party co-founder without an official party position and three conservatives guiding the decision-making national political committee.

The three — former Prime Minister Carlos Mota Pinto, former Interior Minister Euzébio de Melo and former Minister of Labor Nascimento Rodrigues — have long pressed for the removal of Mr. Pinto Balsemão and a swing back to the more combative policies of his co-founder, Francisco Sá Carneiro, a former prime minister.

Conservatives took the most seats on all of the party's council's, while the newly elected congress president, Leonardo Ribeiro de Almeida, told the closing session that the congress had achieved a "changing of the guard with no winners and no losers."

Mr. Ribeiro Telles, who has led the People's Monarchist Party from obscurity to a crucial, mar-

Rome Warns Agca, Bulgarian of Probe

Reuters

ROME — A Bulgarian airline official and the Turkish gunman who shot the pope two years ago were given official warnings Monday that they could be charged with a plot to kill the Polish labor leader, Lech Walesa, the Justice Ministry said.

Sergei Antonov has been held in an Italian jail since November on suspicion of complicity in the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II in May 1981.

The ministry said that Mr. Antonov and Mehmet Ali Agca, who is serving a life sentence for shooting the pope, were given formal warnings by the Rome public prosecutor that he was investigating their suspected role in a plot to kill Mr. Walesa when he visited Rome in January 1981.

Under the Italian legal system, authorities may issue a *comunicazione giudiziaria*, which warns a suspect that he is under investigation and allows him to prepare a defense. The warning is only a formal caution and does not constitute a charge.

Warnings were also issued to a number of other people, some of whom are no longer in Italy, the ministry said.

Since Mr. Antonov's arrest, there have been repeated reports in the Italian press implicating the Bulgarian secret service in a possible plot to kill Mr. Walesa. The reports have never been confirmed by official sources.

A caution was also issued to Luigi Scricciolo, the former head of international relations with the So-

cialist UIL trade union. He had extensive dealings with Poland's now-dissolved Solidarity union and helped organize Mr. Walesa's visit to Rome.

Mr. Scricciolo was arrested last year on suspicion of trying to act as a liaison between Bulgarian secret agents and the Red Brigades urban guerrilla movement.

A Bulgarian Embassy spokesman denied that Mr. Antonov was involved in either a plot to kill Mr.

Walesa or the shooting of the pope. Asked to comment on the caution, Giuseppe Consolo, one of Mr. Antonov's two Italian lawyers, said: "I'm amazed, but there again, after all that has happened, I shouldn't be surprised — the whole business just gets more outlandish."

The director-general of the Bulgarian national airline said Monday that he was worried by Mr. Antonov's health. Dimitar Dimi-

trov, who visited Mr. Antonov in prison in Rome recently, told the Bulgarian news agency: "Sergei is not feeling very well. He has lost much weight and his face is pale and yellowish."

He said he had taken Mr. Antonov a medal and a watch as a reward for his contribution toward last year's financial success of the airline. "He rejoiced when he saw his medal and watch," Mr. Dimi-

Jaruzelski Urges Party Militancy

Reuters

WARSAW — General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, has exhorted party members to show a new aggressiveness in their political work. He also fiercely attacked intellectuals, saying they were spreading anti-communism.

At a party conference in Warsaw over the weekend, the general told activists to stamp their influence on every aspect of Polish life.

The conference was the last of a series of regional meetings in the last few weeks that examined the state of the party, whose authority and membership were hurt by the challenge of the Solidarity union movement and the year of martial law that ended in December.

According to official figures, the party lost 779,000 members, most of whom left voluntarily, between August 1980, when Solidarity was created, and December 1982. Membership is now about 2.37 million.

Meanwhile, authorities said

Monday they were charging nine members of an underground Solidarity group who were caught in Warsaw with organizing street protests and printing illegal bulletins in violation of martial law last year.

The official PAP news agency said the nine members of the Interfactory Workers Committee of Solidarity in the capital, were also charged with crimes "that could be described as terrorism." It gave no more details. It said 12 other persons were being investigated in the case.

General Jaruzelski, whose speech to Saturday's meeting was reported in full in the press, said the loss of party members had been halted, and that nearly 60 percent of new members were under 29 years of age. He did not say how many there were.

A senior party official said last week that only about 50 percent of the members attended meetings and that about 500,000 members

were not committed to the party's work.

Since an extraordinary congress in the summer of 1981, when it was affected by the reforming drive of Solidarity, the party has been committed in theory to a more open and democratic approach.

UN Report Assailed

Poland rejected a report Monday by the UN Human Rights Commission on its rights record as "outrageous interference" in its internal affairs. United Press International reported from Geneva. "The subject of Poland would not have come before the commission without unfounded and anti-Polish U.S. pressures," the Polish delegate told the 43-member commission, which is meeting in Geneva.

The report by UN Undersecretary-General Hugo Gabbri of Argentina contained little criticism of the Polish government. It said new regulations "eliminate most of the rigors of life under martial law."

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J. S. Cornwall Dies; Ex-Leader Of Mormon Choir

United Press International
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — J. Spencer Cornwall, 95, conductor of the Mormon Tabernacle Choir for more than two decades, died Saturday at his home.

Mr. Cornwall was named conductor of the choir in 1935. He served in the post for 23 years, and helped organize the choir's first trip to Europe, a tour of six countries in 1955.

Other deaths:

Robert J. Wilson, 80, former board chairman of Universal Airlines, a cargo carrier, and the executive secretary of the National Alliance of Businessmen, a voluntary organization to promote job training for the unemployed, from 1969 to 1978, of cancer Friday in Miami.

Allen S. Ripley, 80, who rose from the mailroom to become chairman of the board of W.R. Grace & Co., Saturday at Doctors Hospital in New York City.

Shepherd Hagerly, 52, a senior editor and former London bureau chief for Newsweek magazine, of a heart attack at his home Sunday in Wilton, Connecticut, after returning from jogging.

U.S. Foiled Coup, Cairo Aide Says

Reuters
ROME — A show of force by the United States in the Mediterranean this month prevented a planned Libyan-backed coup in Sudan, a senior Egyptian official said Monday.

The minister of state for foreign affairs, Boutros Ghali, also said that Libya had moved forces close to the Sudanese border and that intelligence reports indicated that a coup against the Sudanese president, Gaafar Nimeiri, was to be attempted by mercenaries flown into Khartoum. The operation was to be carried out Feb. 13, he said.

But Washington announced Feb. 16 that the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Nimitz and other navy vessels had been deployed off Libya and that four surveillance aircraft had been sent to Egypt.

Kenyan Stoned to Death

United Press International
NAIROBI — A mob of angry villagers stoned to death a Kenyan suspected of robbing and murdering a woman in Rabour town, 190 miles (305 kilometers) northwest of Nairobi, police said Monday.

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An Oil Price Cycle?

Other Opinion

Supporting Roles in Bonn

BERLIN — With decrees imposing virtual martial law, and the mustering in of 60,000 armed Nazi storm troops and Steel Helmets as auxiliary police in Prussia, the government [yesterday] began a drive against Communists for alleged complicity in the burning of the Reichstag building [the previous] night and for planning other acts of arson. The arrest of all Communist deputies and party leaders has been ordered. The government decreed temporary suspension of the provisions of the constitution which protect individual rights and freedoms, including freedom of the press and the right to hold open-air meetings. Captain Goering has issued orders to the police which are virtually instructions to be ruthless in the suppression of disorder.

America, West Germany and Now Elections

**By David Kramer
and Glen Yago**

Mr. Kramer, who teaches social policy at the School of Social Work in West Berlin, and Mr. Yago, who teaches sociology at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, are completing a book on post-World War II relations between West Germany and the United States. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Welfare in Britain: Responsibility Soon?

By David Donnison

Now he proposes cuts in programs for the non-poor, such as Social Se-

Welfare in America: No Revolution

By Gary Burtless

Now he proposes cuts in programs for the non-poor, such as Social Se-

plus surely available U.S. help, could finance the project and bring peace.

L. DAVID,
London.

Regarding "The Holocaust: Some
Seem to Have Forgotten" (JHT, Feb.
2) by Steve Wasserman:
As an opera singer with more than
25 years' experience, I object to Mr.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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Conductor Defended

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25 years' experience, I object to Mr.

Polarizing Grenada's Options

By Flora Lewis

On Grenada's record, he was a joint. Mr. Gairy, supported by his "Mongoose gang" of thugs, did run what people here call "run and burned beef elections," rigged rituals that had nothing to do with free ex-

Water for Saudis
Regarding the new Saudi desalination system (IHT, Feb. 23):
King Fahd is to be congratulated. Saudis can be proud of having

Gore Vi

Am Gort Vind

see's vocabulary has never been that he said thinks "collected" means. But then he is not the sort of words on the page; rather he has his head and when it is played right character, the wrong sounds."

Manfred E.

By Michael Zucchin

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\$5.3-Million Jewelry Sale
United Press International
 SAINT MORITZ, Switzerland — Jewels fetched 10.6 million Swiss francs (\$5.3 million) at a Sotheby's sale over the weekend. The auction house said the highest individual price of 467,500 francs (\$233,750) was paid for a cluster of diamonds.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Gore Vidal: Tennessee, the Glorious Bird

By Gore Vidal

ROME — Tennessee Williams, who died last Friday in New York at age 71, was the only great playwright America ever produced. I do not think we will ever again have the sort of theater that produced dramatists like Tennessee. I doubt that we will see anything like him again.

Some years ago, I wrote an essay on Tennessee and his just-published memoirs. I said, "Most beautifully, the plays speak for themselves. Not only does Tennessee have a marvelous comic sense but his gloriously outrageous dramatic effects can be enormously satisfying. He makes poetic (without quotes) the speech of those half-educated would-be gaudy folk who still maintain their babble in his head. Only on those rare occasions when he tries to depict educated or upper-class people does he falter. Somewhat surprisingly, he told me that he had been forced several times to use a dictionary while writing my novel, 'Two Sinners'."

"What, I asked, was one of the words you had to look up?" "Solipsistic," he said. Tennessee's vocabulary has never been large (I note that he still thinks 'solipsistic' means 'egotistic'). But then he is not the sort of writer who sees words on the page; rather he hears them in his head and when he is played into the right character, the wrong word never sounds.

I also wrote "Tennessee is the sort of writer who does not develop; he simply continues."

By the time he was an adolescent he had his themes. Constantly he plays and replays the same small but brilliant set of cards.

Tennessee was the product of that Southern puritan environment where all sex was sin and unnatural sex was particularly horrible. . . . He was — and is — a guilt-ridden, and although he tells us that he believes in no afterlife, he is still too much the puritan not to believe in sin. At some deep level Tennessee truly believes that the homosexual is wrong and that the heterosexualist is right. Given this all-pervading sense of guilt, he is drawn in both life and work to the idea of expiation, of death. . . . Tennessee seldom reads a book and the only history he knows is his own; he depends, finally, on a romantic genius to get him through life. Above all, he is a survivor, never more so than now in what he calls his "wretched years."

I spoke recently before the American Academy here in support of their library and that is where Tennessee and I met 35 years ago. It is odd, but while I was up there last month I was thinking about Tennessee and Samuel Barber, who was also present and now dead, and Frederic Prokofiev who was there and is still with us, and I was thinking, "How curious, here we are 35 years later and where is the Bird?" That is what I always called Tennessee, the glorious Bird. And little did I know that the Bird, even as I was addressing Italo Calvino and others, was molting.

The last time I saw him, about a year and a

half ago in Chicago, I was on the Irv Kupcinet television program (Kupcinet is the Great Leveler) and he had on four guests. He had Tennessee and me, and you can imagine, he had added two more. This was the only time that Tennessee and I had been on television together. It was a rare opportunity. Anyway, you sit at a round table. It was taped during the daytime. Tennessee was in good form, a little white wine but no more, a red papillon on his nose, which I thought was disturbing and I told him he ought to watch out for his liver. Suddenly, he leaned back in his chair, looked his fingers back of his neck, and looked up at the ceiling and shut his eyes.

So Kupcinet gets more and more nervous, and finally turns to him and says, "Tennessee, are you asleep?"

Tennessee said, "No, I am not asleep, but sometimes I shut my eyes when I am bored." That summed up his humor. The humor is what I loved in him. He was the funniest man who ever lived.

Now the Bird has shut his eyes for good. The boredom must have been great. In the end we are all dead, but it is all quite startling. Suddenly you realize that 35 years have gone by and it seems as many months. It is startling. It is neither discouraging nor horrifying. It is just startling. And it does indeed go as quickly as all the old birds told you when you were young.

Gore Vidal wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

Australian Yeast Food Hits U.S. Charts

Buying bread from a man in Brussels. He was 6-foot-4 and full of muscles. I said, "Do you speak my language?" He smiled and gave me a Vegemite sandwich.

— From "Down Under," by Men at Work

By Margaret Engel

WASHINGTON — Only in the United States could the rocking popularity of a Top-40 tune begin encouraging people to try Vegemite, Australia's peculiar yeast superfood.

The salty, beefy-tasting spread is an Aussie passion. It's used regularly in 90 percent of all Australian homes, topping toast, rusk and raisin bread at breakfast. A byproduct of the brewing industry, Vegemite is so high in B vitamins, it is the first solid food for many Australian infants.

Although some U.S. hotels keep jars of the dark brown substance on hand for foreign guests, Vegemite was not distributed in this country until January 1982, when a firm in Costa Mesa, California, headed by Diana Todd, 40, a homesick Australian, began importing it.

"I get calls and letters from Australians who can't believe their beloved Vegemite is finally in the U.S.," said Todd, whose firm, Australasia Ventures, has placed jars in health-food stores nationwide and in four California grocery chains. "Americans don't understand it. Australians drag it through customs and get quizzed about what they're hiding in it."

To many Americans who have tried it, Vegemite poses three immediate drawbacks: taste, color and unfamiliarity.

"I've got a jar in my apartment," said Mike Martucci, 47, in charge of promotion for Columbia Records, the label for the Australian group Men at Work. "I smell it. I look at it. I know it's not going to hurt me, but I can't bring myself to eat it. And this from someone whose favorite dish is octopus!" Kraft Foods has tried to sell Vegemite in the United States; the most recent attempt was in 1969. It never attracted much interest, but since the hit single "Down Under" was released two months ago, the concentrated yeast extract has gotten new attention from youthful rock fans.

In Grand Forks, North Dakota, a radio station got so many questions from listeners about Vegemite that it organized a Vegemite party in December at a local bar, appropriately named Down Under.

WMIC-AM in Detroit is

throwing a Vegemite party for a thousand people, complete with Vegemite T-shirts and an employee in a kangaroo costume.

At the University of California at Long Beach a Vegemite-sandwich-eating contest with 20 entrants was held during a dance last month. The winner ate five sandwiches in two minutes.

Even people associated with Vegemite's manufacture, importation and publicity are surprised that the eating contest drew that many contestants.

"It doesn't appeal to the American palate," said Dave Roycroft, a public relations coordinator for Kraft Foods in Chicago. Its Aus-

tralian affiliate has been making Vegemite in that country for 60 years.

A key instruction is to use Vegemite sparingly. "A mere smear is what we encourage," advises Todd. "There's a saying by Australians, who are passionate in their defense of Vegemite: 'Your face may frown, but your body will smile.'"

One happy eater is James Miller, 19, a clerk in the Natural Foods Supermarket in Arlington, Virginia. He spreads it on bagels and has been eating Vegemite for months. "When I heard the song, I said, 'Hey, that's the stuff I've been eating.'"

The Australian Embassy in Washington posts the supermarket's telephone number on its message board, because so many callers ask where to find Vegemite locally.

This writer found the taste better than the warnings suggested — a mixture of beefy, salty and cheesy flavors. The name is taken from its celery and onion flavorings (vege), plus its reputation for building strength (mite), said Westlake, who is conducting market research on the product here and in Australia.

The "serve size" is half a teaspoon. That has six calories, no carbohydrates, fats or cholesterol.

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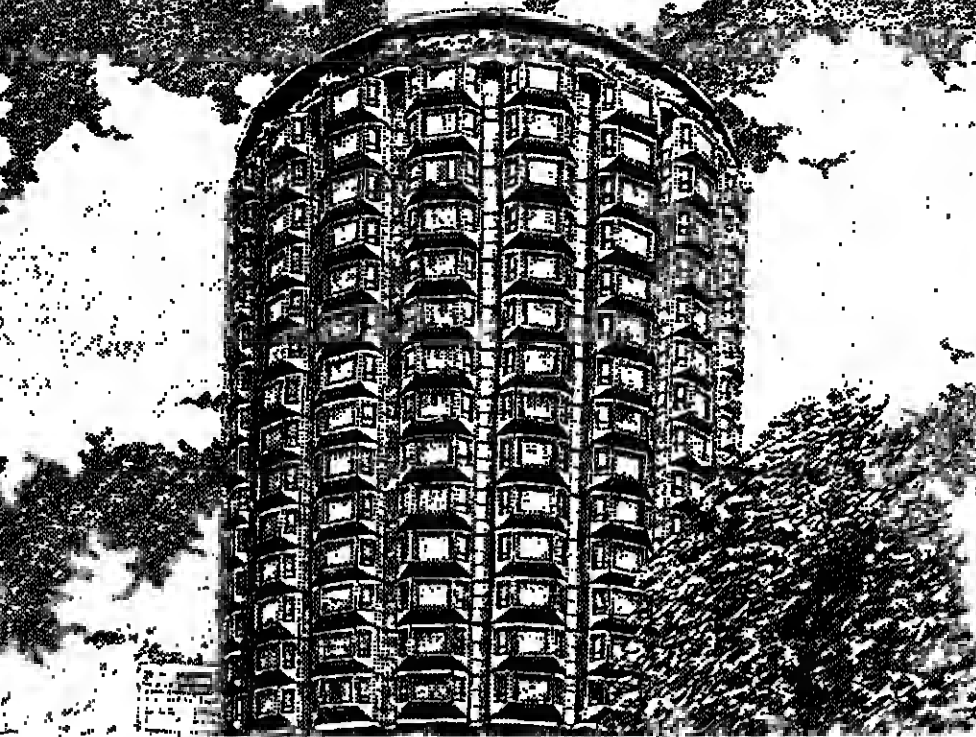
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Manfred Eicher: A Distinctive Jazz Sound

By Michael Zwerin

MUNICH — Manfred Eicher, the man who created what has come to be known as the "ECM Sound" is a thoughtful, 38-year-old German who has over the years called it "the most beautiful sound next to silence," "a movement next to no movement," "controlled contrast" and, quoting Gertrude Stein, using your "ears as eyes."

Time magazine described the career "context of those who make that sound: 'A young jazz musician would want an ECM label the way a short-story writer would want to be published in The New Yorker.'"

The sound is due as much to Eicher, who has produced 245 of ECM's 250-album catalog, as to its eclectic collection of artists, which includes the avant-garde Art Ensemble of Chicago, the Brazilian singer and guitarist Egberto Gismonti, all-star Ornette Coleman alumni playing in the group Old and New Dreams, rock-influenced Pat Metheny, the acoustic solo piano of Keith Jarrett, and the minimalist composer Steve Reich.

Eicher quotes Glenn Gould to define his role: "The work of a great producer should be as distinctive in the sound of a record as are the works of composer and performer. And to a sensitive listener, the producer's 'works' should be aesthetically as significant."

Even an insensitive listener can recognize the most obvious element of the distinctive ECM sound — echo. Although few would argue with the fact that ECM is the most creative jazz label today, some critics, the "monotony" of the texture.

"Yes, I like echo," Eicher admits. "But placement of sound is also crucial. It is important to hear all the details, to capture the musician's individual sound, not from a technical but a musical viewpoint. We use different microphones placed near and pointing for Jarrett and Chick Corea for example. This fascination with detail, the attempt to hear the overtones and contours of the instruments and the individual touch of each musician, is based on my experience with classical music."

Eicher studied violin from age 6 to 16 in a Munich conservatory. He switched to double bass and spent a year with the Berlin Philharmonic. In his teens he began to listen to the "cool" jazz of people like Lee Konitz and Gil Evans. In the early '60s, the pianist Bill Evans became "one of the strongest influences on my musical thinking. When I first heard his records, something important happened to me."

He began to understand the unique dimension of jazz reading Bill Evans' liner notes for the Miles Davis album "Kind of Blue." "There is a Japanese visual art in which the artist is forced to be spontaneous. He must paint on a thin stretched parchment with a special brush and black water paint in such a way that an unusual or interrupted stroke will destroy the line or break through the parchment. Erasures or changes are impossible."

As he listened to jazz with increasing respect, he began to hear that classical music was recorded with higher technical standards. During the pressing process, for example, quality control on classical records was generally much more stringent than on jazz. In 1969, a



Manfred Eicher (left) with Steve Reich.

record merchant named Karl Egger invested 16,000 marks to help Eicher launch a company that would try to "bring jazz as classical music."

The first ECM (Editions of Contemporary Music) release was pianist Mal Waldron's "Free At Last." The undisputed locomotive of the catalog is the 1975 recording of a Keith Jarrett solo acoustic live performance, "Köln Concert." It has by now sold an astounding, for a jazz double album, 900,000 copies, and is still selling.

Jarrett, whose ECM "contract" consists of a handshake (not unusual at ECM), said: "Everybody said Manfred was crazy to do it. That was a far-out risk. No American jazz company would have considered it. But that is one of his rare qualities: he isn't afraid to take risks when he believes in something."

The business does not really interest Eicher, who is hard-pressed to come up with sales figures. He made lucrative worldwide distribution deals and the business now more or less takes care of itself. Business is good. He says 1982 was a better year than '81, rare in today's depressed industry, which he explains: "Our catalog offers music which is not based on time cycles. We do not make disposable music. I'm not working for big hits. Pat Metheny sells very well, but, remember, we developed him over a period of seven years."

Another secret is a small-is-beautiful business philosophy. The modest ECM office in an anonymous modern building overlooking an autobahn and a parking lot in a suburb of Munich consists of four executives and two secretaries. "We want to stay like that. Everything gets done, but with more in-

tensity than with a big company, where work often gets delegated to people who may not always be in tune with our ideas."

Eicher finds himself listening less to jazz now. He reads more, the playwrights Botho Strass and Peter Handke, for example. He listens more to classical music, has recorded Steve Reich's "Music for 18 Musicians" and "Tehellim," and is planning to record violinist Gidon Kremer playing compositions by the Lithuanian composer Arvo Part.

Jarrett recently performed Bartok's Second Piano Concerto, as well as works by Colin McPhee and Lou Harrison, and he will do a Samuel Barber work in Stuttgart soon. You can hear the influence of this music in his recent solo improvisation recordings. He's changing all the time. We just recorded Jarrett playing standards like "All The Things You Are" with Gary Peacock and Jack DeJohnette. The standards are just vehicles, they go in and out of strict form, but you can always feel respect for the source."

Studio ambience is one of the producer's principle responsibilities. Eicher prefers a studio in Oslo for the majority of his sessions: "Environment stimulates improvised music. The isolation you find in Oslo is very intense. Egberto Gismonti was totally disoriented when he arrived in Oslo from Brazil. I'm sure that had something to do with the music. I love cold gray places, I'm fascinated by the endless light or endless darkness in the northern part of Europe."

"The role of the producer is to hear the connections musicians cannot possibly hear listening to themselves over earphones. I would never tell the musicians what to play or what not to play, though I might motion for them to continue when they would otherwise consider a piece finished. To make a good record is a collective experience, and I think the producer also has the right to find his own language."

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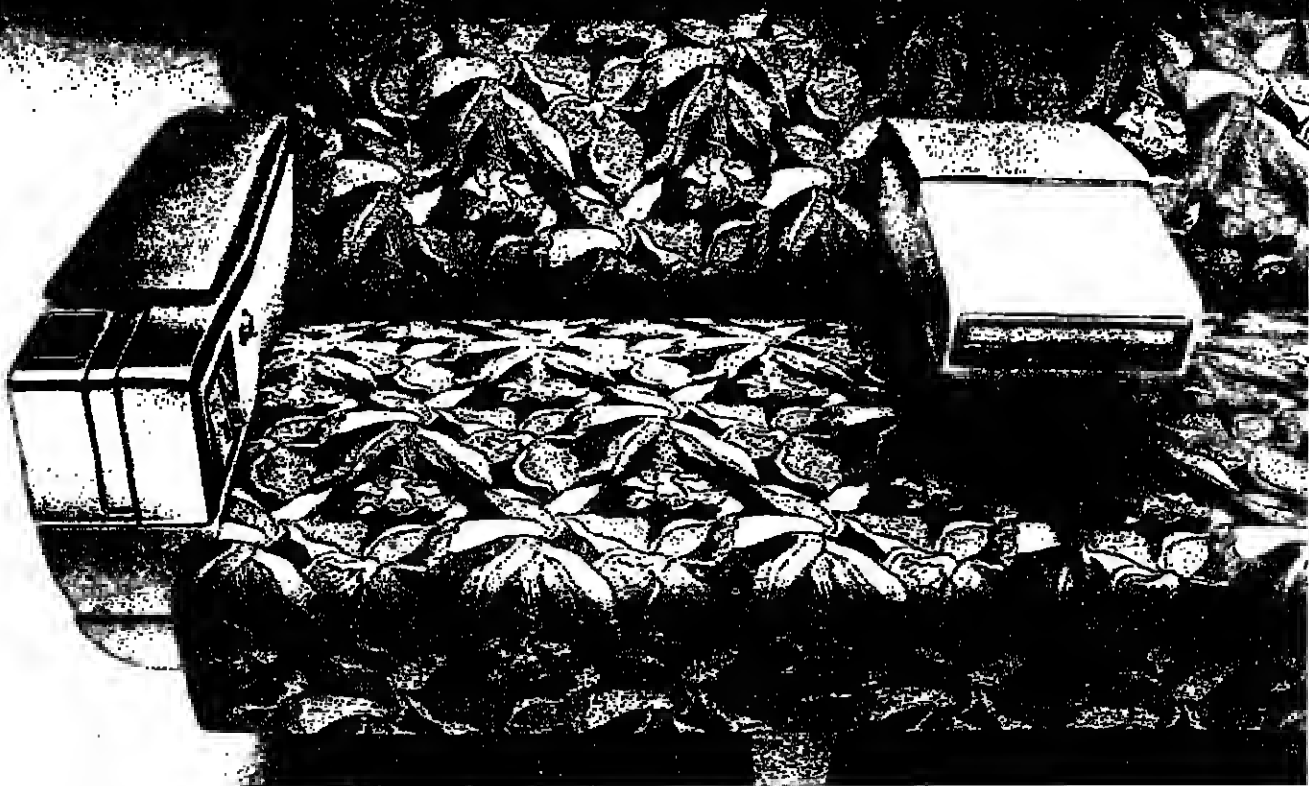
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United Press International
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Market Summary, Feb. 28									
Dow Jones Averages					NYSE Index				
30 Ind	1118.32	1120.30	1120.30	+1.98	NYSE	284.12	284.12	284.12	+0.00
30 Ind	1118.32	1120.30	1120.30	+1.98	NYSE	284.12	284.12	284.12	+0.00
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30 Ind	1118.32	1120.30	1120.30	+1.98	NYSE	284.12	284.12	284.12	+0.00
30 Ind	1118.32	1120.30	1120.30	+1.98	NYSE	284.12	284.12	284.12	+0.00
30 Ind	1118.32	1120.30	1120.30	+1.98	NYSE	284.12	284.12	284.12	+0.00
30 Ind	1118.32	1120.30	1120.30	+1.98	NYSE	284.12	284.12	284.12	+0.00

Monday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld. P/E	12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld. P/E	12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld. P/E
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12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld. P/E	12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld. P/E	12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld. P/E
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1984	1984	1984	1984	1984	1984	1984	1984	1984	1984	1984	1984

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears solely for purposes of information.

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مكثان النحل

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1983

COMM

Singaporeans Lay For a Financial

SINGAPORE — A new financial institution, the Singapore Exchange, has been opened by the Singapore government. The exchange is expected to become a major financial center in the region. It will provide a platform for the trading of securities and derivatives. The exchange is expected to attract significant investment from both local and foreign investors. The government has expressed its confidence in the exchange and its ability to contribute to the economic growth of Singapore.

Some Worry

While the Singapore Exchange has been welcomed by many, some worry about the impact it will have on the existing financial system. They fear that the exchange will lead to a concentration of power in the hands of a few large institutions, which could result in a less competitive market. However, the government has assured the public that the exchange will be operated in a transparent and fair manner, and that it will provide a level playing field for all participants.

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Location	Rate
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Berlin	1.48
Brussels	1.48
Frankfurt	1.48
London	1.48
Paris	1.48
Rome	1.48
Stockholm	1.48
Zurich	1.48

INTER

Eurocurrency Rates

Location	Rate
London	1.48
Paris	1.48
Rome	1.48
Stockholm	1.48
Zurich	1.48

Key Money Rates

Location	Rate
London	1.48
Paris	1.48
Rome	1.48
Stockholm	1.48
Zurich	1.48

ANOTHER IMPORTANT BUSINESS STATISTIC

64%

the percentage of modern in International Herald Tribune involved in corporate purchasing decisions

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1983

SWITZERLAND

A SPECIAL REPORT

Neutrality: Swiss Role Perceived As Duty

GENEVA — In May, 1982, nearly two-and-a-half years after the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, the Swiss government found itself responsible for the holding of Soviet prisoners-of-war captured by the resistance. Not since the end of World War II had the services of this neutral country been solicited in such a manner.

As part of its duties as a neutral power during World War II, Switzerland interned more than 200,000 military personnel from both the Allied and Axis camps. Many of these included French soldiers who crossed over after the fall of France, British and American pilots shot down over Germany but who managed to parachute or escape into Switzerland. Poles, Russians, Germans and Italians. Under the 1907 Hague Convention, the Swiss, via the Geneva-based International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), also arranged for the transfer of wounded.

By early this year, a total of eight Soviet prisoners had been transferred to Switzerland. But the humanitarian transfer of captured uniformed members belonging to a conventional army, from the hands of an irregular resistance force to a neutral third country for proxy internment represented a totally new concept of POW treatment for the Swiss.

Both the ICRC's mediation efforts and the Bern government's willingness to temporarily hold the Soviet captives are the latest and most visible examples of Switzerland's policy of permanent neutrality.

Since its inception in 1815, the ICRC has come to embody Switzerland's most internationally respected humanitarian instruments. Consisting exclusively of Swiss citizens, it carefully avoids taking sides in any conflict where its intervention is necessary in order to help or protect both civilian and military victims. It also has the job of ensuring that the four Geneva conventions are respected. Although the Swiss government likes to stress the ICRC's independence, Bern maintains special relations with the organization.

"The whole concept of Swiss neutrality has developed considerably over the years," noted Dr. Anton Thalmann of the International Legal Affairs Division at the Foreign Ministry in Bern. "While retaining its basic principles, we are constantly adapting our policy and duties to new political situations. Far from trying to isolate ourselves either physically or morally from world issues, it is in our interests to provide certain services for beneficiaries which will in turn enhance our own position as a neutral nation."

Apart from serious interruptions during the Napoleonic Wars, Switzerland has conducted a permanent and armed form of neutrality for roughly four and a half centuries. Surrounded by powerful neighbors as well as incorporating two disparate religions (Protestants represent 55 percent compared to 45 percent Catholics) and four languages within its borders, the Swiss considered neutrality the most intelligent course for their survival.

Then, just as today, it was felt that neutrality was a prerogative that only a small nation could embrace. "As a policy it is calculable and predictable," observed one Foreign Ministry official. "One knows exactly where Switzerland stands."

For a long time only a political fact of life, Switzerland's neutrality was officially first recognized at the 1815 Vienna Congress as an essential factor in the European balance of power. Switzerland has managed to fully retain its neutral and territorial integrity ever since.

However, this has not prevented its neutral resolve from being challenged. During World War I, certain critical events such as the supplying of military information by two Swiss colonels to the Germans and Austrians gave rise to considerable concern about Bern's ability to remain neutral.

And in the last war, both the Allies and the Axis powers brought the Swiss under heavy pressure. Swiss airspace was constantly infringed upon and the Nazis, who had prepared plans for an invasion of the confederation, repeatedly condemned the local press for its "hostility to the Reich." As Germany crumbled, the Allies began alluding to the dangers of Swiss territory being violated by the Nazis in order to justify the transferring of their own troops were the need to arise.

In the 1980s, the implications of



A Swiss reservist packs his gear in his automobile.



Citizen-soldiers train in Swiss mountains.

Defense: A Nation of Citizen-Soldiers

Based on a tradition dating back to 1291 when the confederation was founded, Switzerland has never ceased to maintain a militia-type army for its defense. Today, military service remains an unalterable fact of national life where every physically capable male citizen keeps his gun, ammunition and bayonet at home. An article on Switzerland's unusual but effective military system appears inside.

Holding the Line Against World Recession

By Laurent Mossu

GENEVA — The Swiss economy has been subjected to the harsh consequences of international turmoil. Being largely reliant on foreign countries, it is very dependent.

Nevertheless, it obviously resists in an exceptional way, better at least than many of its commercial partners and neighbors. Some figures can demonstrate this. Unemployment affects 0.9 percent of the work force, inflation was at 5.5 percent last year, the growth rate was 17 percent.

However, despite these relatively favorable figures that could even make many governments envious a general slump has hit the country. Yet all is relative, and the problems faced by the Swiss government are not as serious as those facing the governments of West Germany, France, Italy and Britain.

To look at more negative aspects, it can be noted that 60,000 jobs were lost last year; that is to say half the 130,000 new jobs created since 1976. Partial unemployment has increased tenfold from what it was in 1981. Some parts of the country have been far more affected than others.

A typical example is the watch-making region of Switzerland. Watch exports, which total 87 percent of production, fell in the first 10 months of 1982 by 12.3 percent. More factories were closed down, while structural reform was in progress.

With the advent of a post-industrial society, the Swiss confederation, devoid of natural resources, has seen its situation change dramatically. According to the last federal census, the proportion of

the work force now engaged in service industries is more than 55 percent. This signifies that the change had occurred. It is positive in that it lessens the consequences of dependence on raw materials. And the numbers are increasing. Nonetheless, the services cannot absorb all the labor made redundant by the recession.

It has been noted in the past that important economic events always had a delayed effect on Switzerland. This delay, in the order of six, nine or twelve months, has often made possible for the government and heads of industry to adjust their business activities accordingly and to lessen the blow. This happened in 1973-1974 and was repeated in 1979-1980. The phenomenon has occurred three times in the last 20 years.

The necessary adjustment has, however, been easier in the past, because of the advantages that had been accumulated during the great success of the 1950s and 1960s. The structural adjustments were begun during a time of expansion, to make it possible for workers and employees to immediately find another job.

During this process, the value of the Swiss franc, while creating problems for exporters, had the great advantage of reducing import costs and particularly the cost of oil. It was also the time when, thanks to the currency, it was possible to avoid importing inflation. This phenomenon seems to be happening once again. Last year price increases were limited to 5.5 percent. Prospects for 1983 indicate a rise of not more than 4 percent.

Officially it is expected that 1983 will remain a difficult year. It will

be, if one believes the economists from some of the major banks, the year of the trough of the wave. Gloom reigns. Some officials claim that this conjunctural stagnation will continue throughout the year.

In fact, nobody really believes in a general recovery before the third trimester of 1983. The conclusive results obtained throughout the world in the fight against inflation and the fall in interest rates are certainly positive factors indicating a possible boost.

But this effect should not occur too soon. For the time being many Swiss order forms are empty, whereas traditionally reserves of work undeniably afforded the country a certain amount of security.

It is now feared that exports will decrease in real terms in 1983. Nor is any sudden increase in demand expected on the domestic market. The utilization of industrial capacity continues to decrease. Selling prices will become unstable and profits will decrease.

No increase in production investments has been envisaged. On the contrary, these are likely to continue decreasing. It has been predicted that construction activity will decrease another 3 percent. As for private expenditure, nobody believes, at least for the time being, that it will increase.

Studies for the 12 months of 1983 do not foresee any increase in private expenditure in real terms. Production of primary domestic products should decrease by 1.5 percent in 1983, which is a greater decrease than last year. But the danger of a massive decrease in production appears small. These

evaluations were made before the Americans published some optimistic data.

A recovery has been anticipated for a long time in the United States. If a recovery is really on the way, estimates concerning Europe and notably Switzerland would have to be reconsidered on a rising market. Yet without waiting for stimulation from the outside, the Swiss government has just adopted a new program to boost the economy. The new economics minister, Kurt Furgler, intends jumping ahead of the crowd. He has just injected 2 billion francs of orders, af-

fecting a large proportion of the economic sector. The state contributes directly 970 million francs by means of operations based mainly on purchase of equipment, in particular for the military.

The country's real problems should not be neglected. However, Switzerland apparently remains a privileged place. Social assent and the peace of being able to find work are advantages that cannot be over-emphasized. They undeniably contribute to safeguarding the country, which can thus face the adversary under the very best conditions.

Growing Protest Enlivens Politics

By Edward Girardet

BERN — An unusual and perhaps welcome degree of passion has rattled Switzerland's otherwise complacent political scene. For a nation whose democratic institutions have grown increasingly turgid through lack of interest, heated public debate over nuclear power and military training grounds has emerged as a stark reminder that all is not well with the Swiss constitution.

Plans to establish a nuclear power station at Kaiseraugst near Basel and a military training ground in the quiet rural community of Rothenburg have aroused widespread emotional protest not often seen here. Reactions not only among youthful and ecology-minded opponents, but also from conservative farmers, clerics and housewives, suggest a growing frustration with a decision-making process that no longer seems to answer the needs of the people.

Ordinarily, the Swiss demonstrate intense pride in their comprehensive and direct form of democracy, which dates back to the 13th century. Hardly out of infancy, they are indoctrinated in their democratic rights and duties. Universal suffrage, the right of petition and referendum are all geared to granting the citizen active participation in the running of his country. Only in several politically primitive communes in eastern Switzerland are women still denied suffrage in local elections. (Women won the right to vote on local issues in Grisons, the largest Swiss canton, in an election on Feb. 27.)

Nevertheless, a disconcerting sense of fatigue has set in. Voters appear to have lost faith in our state institutions as they exist today," commented historian Yves Collard of the Geneva-based Graduate Institute for International Relations.

The no-nuclear-at-any-cost lobby, strongly influenced by the West German Green movement, remains in the minority over the Kaiseraugst issue. But many Swiss have become uncomfortably aware of the inherent dangers of nuclear energy. Concerned citizens have been asking themselves whether

BASIC DATA

Area: 15,943 square miles; population: 6.4 million; inflation: 5.5 percent; unemployment: 0.5 percent; exchange rate (Feb. 21, 1983): U.S. dollar = 1.99 Swiss francs.

Switzerland, which already has five nuclear plants on stream or under construction, really needs to undertake both the risk and expense of another such venture.

Similar perturbation has been aroused by the unwillingness of the citizens of Rothenburg in the canton of Schwyz to have the Swiss army turn 354 hectares of their land into an infantry training range. In the typically sober fashion of the Swiss, the government tried to explain that if the country was to maintain a modern army, training space was needed. Land is short, sacrifices have to be made.

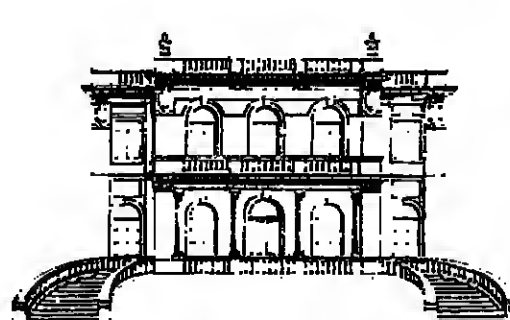
But the majority of Rothenburg's inhabitants, who have aspirations of turning their community into a minor winter resort, want to hear nothing of it. Neither as polls appear to indicate, do most Swiss.

Support groups have sprung up throughout the country condemning the Ministry of Defense for bulldozer tactics and total disregard for the environment. Some adversaries even went as far as to damage military supply dumps

(Continued on Page 12S)

Behind our walls, there is the spirit of a group.

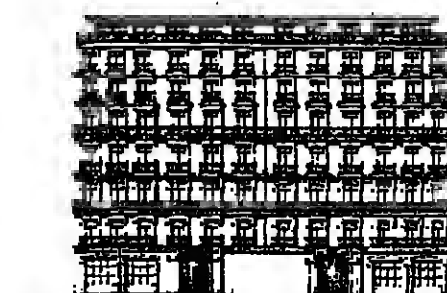
Built as much on sound tradition as on an open outlook on the future.
Directed towards serving clients who can appreciate and identify with this family spirit.
Based on specialized teams whose skills meet your every need.



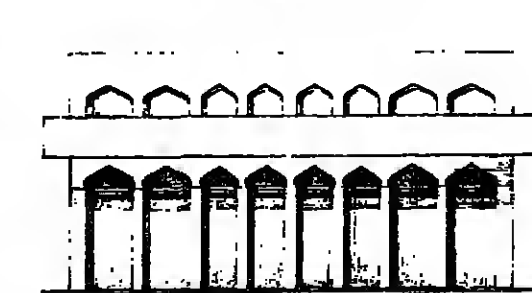
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Industry: Gearing for Survival In Competitive Export Market

By Brij Khindaria

GENEVA — Swiss manufacturing companies, including multinational corporations, are absorbed in soul searching to find ways to survive and expand in a world economy marked by dwindling export opportunities.

Trade is Switzerland's lifeblood, with some companies exporting as much as three-quarters of their output and a 90 billion Swiss franc foreign trade volume out of a gross national product (GNP) just over 200 billion francs.

As a small neutral nation, Switzerland has little influence in international affairs and even less ability to threaten retaliation against trading partners turning away Swiss products. Swiss manufacturers are more vulnerable even than the Japanese because Switzerland's six million population offers no dynamic domestic market to offset drops in purchases by sulking foreigners. At the same time, since Switzerland cannot afford to be protectionist for fear of protection by others, its consumers freely import the most competitive products.

Swiss industry, therefore, has no option but to survive by its wits.

The future remains difficult because many medium-sized firms, which make up the nation's industrial backbone, are at wit's end because of their vulnerability to economic conditions abroad. Matters are not helped by Socialist parliament members and agitating trade unions seeking more government intervention to protect jobs.

The drama is, of course, being played out in traditional Swiss slow motion. Breaking a 45-year-old truce with employers, the federation of Swiss trade unions has announced that it will call a "national demonstration" in March to protest against rising unemployment and falling real wages. The threat so far is no more than a statement of intention, but a shock wave

has gone through the government and the Vorort — the Swiss Trade and Industry Association — which is the main employers group.

Says Vorort president Louis von Planta, who is also president of the pharmaceuticals giant Ciba-Geigy, "We are fighting a war on the foreign trade front. We simply cannot permit a second war on the internal (economy) front (with trade unions)."

He suggests that unions should cooperate more with management to tighten belts temporarily and moderate demands for more job security, shorter working hours, and better social security and unemployment benefits.

But the Trade Union Federation, under new President Fritz Reimann who comes from the beleaguered Watchmakers and Metalworkers Union (FIMM), insists that Swiss multinationals are quickly transferring jobs abroad to remain competitive worldwide.

It estimates that the 15 largest Swiss companies now employ just one person in Switzerland for three abroad and that only 3,500 job offers were made in Switzerland between 1973-1980 out of nearly 84,500 jobs created worldwide.

Nearly 15,000 jobs will be wiped out in the watch-making industry in coming years adding to the 50,000 already lost in the past decade. The machine industry fired about 35,000 people in the same period while the paper, chemicals and textiles sector halved employment to 15,000 in the last three years.

The shock to Swiss workers was not as bad as it sounds. Most redundancies were among immigrants who were packed off home while the Swiss were reabsorbed mainly by the services sector, leaving only about 6,000 workers unemployed in all of Switzerland at the end of 1981. But 1982 saw a jump in the number of totally unemployed Swiss to about 21,000 while those on reduced work weeks reached nearly 61,000

(Continued on Page 12S)

SWITZERLAND

Behind the Image

The author of this commentary is a Swiss writer and novelist.

By Hugo Loetscher

THE TRADITIONAL image of Switzerland is well-known and long-lived: a country where people dance and sing around the Alps, a mountainous island on the continent, a nation without problems, condemned to eternal peace. An idea, for which a character has been created: our enchanting Heidi set amid an enchanted nature.

When the news got around that we produce watches and that banking houses can be found close to the *alpines*, it looked like a new chapter of the Heidi serialized novel: Heidi learning to stand at a banking counter and smile at customers.

But there could be other encounters with Switzerland considering what else the country has to offer, for instance, its intellectual life. This could be done best by reading its literature — especially the German — that has reflected the sociological and political conditions of the country with more commitment than the French or Italian.

By the 1950s the "malaise," an "uneasiness," was a key word for intellectual discussion. Max Frisch, the novelist and playwright, stated that lack of imagination is not always proof of sense of reality. Friedrich Dürrenmatt's satire on a private bank dates from the 1960s, as does his play "The Visit," in which a community decides to be its own judge to the point of murder, provided it brings about an economic boom. Most texts of the following generations started with idylls and ended with broken idylls. Furthermore, our reader would note a concept like "pre-mature reconciliation." Since no politics is possible without compromise, in Switzerland the compromise is not a result but a starting point.

The folkloristic and the critical view of Switzerland are not contradictory. They belong together like two sides of a coin, obviously a coin of hard currency.

We cling to the idyllic view. It was sweet like chocolate and perfectly fitted to the touristic posters. But thanks to our inevitable industriousness we created a modern Switzerland, leaving to the farmers (or better the herdsmen) a bigger place in our heart than in our statistics. During working hours we destroyed what we liked after working hours. From a certain moment it was no longer possible to drown the phones of an industrial society by yodeling.

The gap between image and reality was widening all the more as our image was essentially shaped during Nazism and World War II. An imposed emancipation was born of a defensive intent that seemed to justify a hedgehog mentality, even in peacetime. To have been spared from war led to the conviction that history had foreseen a unique role for Switzerland, a special mission, with which we complied willingly as chosen people always do.

Our policy of neutrality was interpreted as a "special case" that consistently involved an array of hesitations. Switzerland was very often considered a "European model" because of its four cultures, but it became a member of the Council of Europe very late, only in 1963. Membership in the United Nations is still debated and our representatives are at the General Assembly as observers.

Because the pace of democracy is normally very slow we have become masters of the "wait-and-see" approach. But to wait for the right moment can also mean the moment can be missed.

A process of questioning, a dismantling of the ideas we had about ourselves, began after 1945. In the best puritan tradition a bad conscience was awakened, the doubt of whether we actually merited special treatment by history as if merits would be a criteria for history.

Looking backward and around ourselves, we established that democratic tradition does not entail automatic immunity against totalitarian ideas. The slogan, "the boat is full," stood for a policy toward refugees that was not as impeccable as our humanitarian credo would like it to have been.

Along with the revision of our past and the debate about our self-identity came an economic boom never seen before. It changed the country's face and left an urban Switzerland with a new sociological structure not the least because of foreign workers. The withdrawal into itself contrasted with an increasing international involvement. Economically and financially the country was no longer a flywheel nation. In view of such international involvement the separation of economics and politics was not always easily maintained. The boom entailed commitments whether sought or not, new responsibilities as well as engagements. A Switzerland emerged that was "not beyond suspicion," as it has been said.

The youth riot in Zurich in the summer of 1980 was a shock at home as well as abroad. It happened not by accident in Zurich, by Swiss standards a metropolis facing problems such as the environment, energy and interdependence. It became obvious that a price has to be paid, even though it can be done in Swiss francs.

A Switzerland on the move is shocking all those who believe that the country has solved its problems forever, thus condemning it to eternal stagnation. But Switzerland did not start as what it is today. For instance, in its almost 700-year history, the coexistence of four cultures is relatively new, going back to the beginning of the last century.

In measuring its democracy, Switzerland can show its achievements have been its ability to tackle the forthcoming problems in a democratic way. What is now necessary is the collection of the ideas we have about ourselves and the reality we are living. Not the least of that is defining our place as a nation among others.



Looking upriver in Zurich: In the right foreground are the National Museum and the main railway station.

Defense: Lifetime Concern for All Men

Modern, Well-Trained People's Militia Continues Tradition Dating to 1291

By Edward Girardet

ZURICH — Anyone hiking through the hilly pastures and forests overlooking Lake Zurich on a weekend morning will probably hear at least two sounds that typify Swiss country life: cowbells and gunfire.

Just as it is not unusual to encounter bearded, middle-aged soldiers loaded with helmets, automatic rifles and rucksacks in railway stations on their way to military refresher courses, small arms firing on civilian ranges throughout the country constitutes an integral part of the regular duties required by Switzerland's people's army.

Based on a tradition dating back to 1291 when the confederation was founded, this country has never ceased to maintain a militia-type army for its defense. Today, military service remains an unalterable fact of national life where every physically capable male citizen keeps his gun, ammunition and bayonet at home.

Switzerland has one of the most unique, and certainly most democratic armies in the world. Only Israel maintains a military structure whose concept of relying on citizen-soldiers for its main support approaches the Swiss model. Moreover, according to the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London, for a population of 6.4 million, Switzerland's 9.8 percent enlistment rate ranks second only to Israel's 10 percent, the highest on the international scale.

Considered Switzerland's best guarantee for freedom and neutrality, the militia is a purely defensive institution whose raison d'être, it is hoped, is to convince potential aggressors that an invasion would prove too costly. No doubt other factors played a part, but the Swiss firmly believe that their defense

structure played a significant role in deterring a German attack during World War II. Thus, the country willfully continues to support the army in a high degree of readiness, both financially and morally.

"Other countries have tried to adopt our system but have failed because they lack the necessary spirit," said the retired corps commander, Olivier Pitter. "So far, we have managed to maintain a capable militia by depending not only on high-quality equipment and the latest techniques, but also a population that understands the need for a strong defense structure. Without these, we would be unable to maintain present standards."

Untried as it is in combat, the modern Swiss army could mobilize a force of 625,000 men, including 45,000 air force personnel, within 48 hours under favorable conditions. Western military specialists regard it as among the best of the small nations' armed forces. Its popular appeal and overall success relies heavily on the fact that each male citizen remains directly involved in the defense of his homeland during much of his lifetime.

During the last war, when Switzerland was obliged to mobilize two-thirds of the country would have been abandoned to the enemy with the army fighting from strongholds in the Alps. Present policy, however, consists of defending the nation as a whole. "In those days, we simply did not have the military means to hold everything," said one defense analyst.

Today, strategists no longer consider it politically and psychologically feasible to desert the majority of the population. Furthermore, Switzerland is more adept at defending itself in the more exposed low-lying areas along the northeastern borders by means of its armor-supported divisions,

Some military planners argue, however, that Switzerland still needs to upgrade its armored mobility in order to maintain a credible defense.

Despite its neutrality, there is a tacit understanding that the "enemy" is more likely to come from Eastern Europe than from NATO countries. The Swiss government does not deny its sympathy for the West and knows that the Atlantic Alliance incorporates the Swiss flank within its military strategy. But Swiss defense officials hastily add that were France or West Germany to cross their borders they would retaliate.

Nevertheless, Switzerland's sense of military and civilian preparation in the event of an emergency is all-ready impressive as is its forever conscious of its landlocked position and vulnerability to outside supply sources, substantial food, gasoline, ammunition and other vital stocks have been deposited in caches throughout the country. Ministry of Defense officials estimate that in the event of a total blockade present stocks, including local food production, would permit both the military and the civilian population to survive for up to four years, albeit at a lower caloric intake.

Roads have been specially built for use as military airfields, while every bridge and tunnel can be mined and destroyed in a matter of minutes. Driving through Switzerland, one can often detect camouflaged plane hangars or partly hidden doorways leading into the insides of mountains where underground hospitals, barracks and arms depots are located. Private houses and public buildings are all equipped with modern bomb shelters. In the event of mobilization, every citizen-soldier knows what his duty is and where to report.

With only 1,500 professional military instructors, both officers

and NCOs, and not troops on active duty, the militia is composed of three field corps. Each includes two infantry divisions and one mechanized division. A fourth corps, the mountain troops, are also split into three separate divisions. The army has no general staff except during mobilization when parliament elects one of the four corps commanders. But even in wartime the Federal Council (the Swiss cabinet) remains the supreme executive.

At the age of 20, men undergo a 17-week-long basic training course as the first stage in their compulsory military service. This is staggered throughout much of their lifetime. For 12 years, they remain part of the so-called "elite" Swiss males who are unfit, or who are living abroad and unable to fulfill their military obligations, pay a yearly conscription tax to show that they too are doing their duty.

The elite field forces are mobilized for three weeks of training every year, usually in a different region. All officers, most NCOs, and the eight youngest classes participate. From 33 to 42, soldier-citizens enter the *Landwehr* (militia reserve), where they train for two years every two years before transferring to the *Landsturm* (militia reserve). Officers are obliged to serve until the age of 55. As a rule, on completion of their peacetime military obligations, which are roughly equal to one year's service, the man enters the civil reserve.

Potential noncommissioned officers are designated near the end of basic training and can later be promoted to officers. Without becoming professional, officers can move regularly up the military ladder to the rank of a brigade commander. Furthermore, maintains Mr. Pitter, the militia creates a sense of camaraderie, which is reflected in virtually every sector of Swiss society, even resulting in an effective old boy network with both soldiers and officers calling on each other for favors, advice, business or purely social get-togethers.

Throughout his service, the militiaman keeps his personal equipment at home. This includes a Sturmgewehr 57 (assault rifle) and 24 rounds of ammunition for which he is fully responsible. A risk few countries would be willing to take, Swiss military officials say few abuses result from this vast reservoir of latent firepower. "Occasionally, we've had cases of a farmer shooting his wife or a mentally disturbed man running berserk with a bayonet, but nothing to incite a change in policy," he official.

Most of the army's equipment is made in Switzerland itself in order to prevent unnecessary dependence on the outside world. The Swiss neutrality law prevents manufacturers from selling weapons or areas of tension. The markets are limited and international production is expensive. Switzerland, nevertheless, maintains a high production policy.

For more complicated weapons the tendency has been to turn increasingly to other countries. Recent discussion includes the possibility of purchasing up to 20 tanks, either American M-60s or the West German Leopard II, as well as helicopter gunships.

The Swiss government, on those called to the flag the option of not carrying weapons if their conscience prohibits it. However, however, are not necessarily accepted. Nevertheless, there has been a striking increase in the number of demands for armaments service and conscientious objection ship.

— EDWARD GIRARDET

Neutrality Role: International Services Perceived as a National Duty

(Continued from Preceding Page)

adopts a policy that limits as much as possible the risk of war. International regulations forbid it from taking part in any hostilities between two or more states.

In their efforts to remain impartial, for example, the Swiss suspended arms deliveries to both the British and Argentine governments under a law prohibiting the sale of

weapons to "areas of tension," on the outbreak of the Falklands war. Nevertheless, the Swiss are entitled to repel any direct aggression by military means without being obliged to surrender their neutral status.

Second, although neutrality by no means prevents the Swiss from assuming any international cooperation and responsibility, they must constantly seek to ensure that their integrity is not compromised by becoming overdependent on any one foreign power.

Hence Switzerland's refusal to join the Common Market. Joint political positions by European leaders such as the condemnations of Afghanistan and Poland, the Swiss feel, could lead to the jeopardizing of certain traditional neutral stances.

Third, Switzerland's principle of universality, which requires that it maintain diplomatic relations with as many nations as possible whatever their political or social regime. "We recognize states, not regimes," said Mr. Thalmann, "but deal with whomever is considered to be effectively controlling the country."

The Swiss, for example, recognized China from the very start of the Communist rule. This, however, has never prevented them from maintaining close business contacts with Taiwan via their mutual trade delegations.

Another important aspect of this policy is the offering of its "good offices" to belligerent parties. During World War II, Switzerland was entrusted with the representation of 45 countries that had broken off diplomatic relations or were at war with each other.

Today, Bern is still responsible for well over a dozen such missions

including the U.S. interests in Cuba and British relations in Buenos Aires. Swiss emissaries also acted as go-betweens for the Americans during the Iranian hostage crisis.

But the image of Switzerland as an isolated, and often complacent outlooker that does not commit itself to the mainstream of world politics, has brought it harsh probation over the years. Not only are the Swiss still criticized for having emerged more or less intact during the last two World Wars, but the fact that they continue to steadfastly refuse to join the United Nations baffles most other countries.

Sitting on the garden wall has also made many Swiss wonder whether their nation can still afford to remain morally and politically neutral. Although neutrality does not oblige private individuals or the press to remain quiet, a growing number of individuals, particularly the younger generation, argue that their government should speak out publicly against such issues as political repression or racism elsewhere in the world.

Having experienced innumerable threats to their neutrality while a member of the pre-war League of Nations, the Swiss found it difficult to reconcile national policy with the new international organization that emerged after the guns of Europe had been silenced. Aware that its voluntary exclusion from the United Nations is regarded as a sign of indifference and an open risk to isolationism, Bern has recognized the positive role it could play within an organization that incorporates almost all the world's nations.

— EDWARD GIRARDET

Swiss neutrality remain founded on three main principles.

First, even in times of peace, Switzerland sees itself obliged to

adopt a policy that limits as much as possible the risk of war. International regulations forbid it from taking part in any hostilities between two or more states.

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SWITZERLAND

Compromise Brings A Hard-Won Asset: Language Harmony

MORGES — As with Belgium, Canada and numerous other multilingual nations, Switzerland, despite its image as a model of linguistic harmony, has had and still has its share of linguistic antagonisms. The creation of the French-speaking canton of Jura following its "secession" from the predominantly German-speaking cantons of Bern in 1798 is the most recent illustration of linguistic and cultural cleavage.

Nevertheless, Switzerland's linguistic cultures have more or less managed to live in what most outsiders would consider peaceful harmony. While France, Germany and Italy chose to base their national structures on a single language, the Swiss opted for multilingualism. The secret to their relative success lies in the fact that the Swiss have institutionalized the art of compromise. Issues that might have tipped other nations apart have been dealt with in a cordial, democratic manner.

Despite the demonstrations and occasional bomb attacks, the national plebiscite that led to the establishment of the Jura is considered a triumph of Switzerland's policy of cultural, ethnic, linguistic and religious accommodation. The 1848 Helvetic constitution was specifically tailored toward smoothing over such disparities and providing a political arrangement that would enable its 26-member cantons and half-cantons to live together peacefully.

The Swiss federation is simply not viable without such forms of constant compromise, noted one Geneva-based analyst. "They may not always lead to the best solutions, but the solidity of the whole structure can only be preserved at this price."

Officially, modern Switzerland has German, French and Italian as its principal forms of communication. Romansh, which some linguists mistakenly refer to as a form of "pig Latin," represents Switzerland's fourth national rather than official language.

Of these, most Swiss speak at least two, with English thrown in as a third language. Although it is not uncommon for Swiss among themselves to switch from one language to another, English is freely used for convenience's sake in business or academic circles.

Language and culture are essentially cantonal in character. A citizen, as indicated by the plethora of cantonal flags and emblems on buildings, trains and private homes, is first a Basleño, an Appenzeller or Vaudois. Only then is he a confederate Swiss.

"The cantons make it possible for the Swiss to withdraw behind his cantonal boundaries and to indulge in local patriotism there, but also to live his own life," commented historian Urs Aldermann.

Just over two-thirds of the Swiss population is Alemannic, living mainly in the central, northern and eastern cantons. Speaking a variety of guttural Swiss-German dialects, not dissimilar to medieval German with a few French words thrown in, the Swiss like to assert their regional or even town identities by their tongues.

Not without some discomfort, both to the speaker and to the listener, most Alemannic Swiss will force themselves to speak "Schrift" or "Hochdeutsch" (proper German) if the occasion calls for it. This is usually done for public speeches, on television or in front of foreigners. Given half a chance, however, they will revert to their more natural dialects. In contrast, Schriftdeutsch is almost always used for written purposes.

Although Germans tend to ridicule their Alemannic Swiss neighbors for their Kuechliwischel (a Swiss-German tongue-twister for "kitchen cupboard"), they hardly cultivate the sort of cultural snobism the French reserve for the slow sing-song accents of both

Switzerland's and Belgium's francophone inhabitants.

French-speakers, who live primarily in the western and southwestern parts of the country, represent about 18 percent of the overall population. Certain back-valley dialects are about as impossible to understand for the German-speaker as Louisiana Cajun for the Parisian, but most inhabitants in the Lake Geneva and Valais region speak a perfectly respectable idiom no better or worse than many of France's own regional accents. The French spoken in Neuchâtel is even recommended by linguists as being "purer" than that of any French found on the other side of the frontier.

Italian-speakers of the Ticino in the south and parts of Graubünden in the southeast form roughly 12 percent of the population, including Italian "guest workers." Of the three major official language groups, the Italian-Swiss are certainly the least privileged. With no university of their own, they must either cross over into Italy or attend French or German-language institutions in other parts of the country.

"Particularly sensitive about their 'Swissness,' they are noticeably irritated if linguistically overruled by their compatriots to the north or mistaken for one of Switzerland's 300,000-odd Italian migrants."

Räeto-Romanisch is spoken by a mere 50,000 inhabitants. Despite some trendy get-back-to-your-roots interest, it is a conversant tongue quite obviously struggling for survival. Nevertheless, specialists at the Romansh Institute in Chur are still debating how to incorporate the language's three main dialects into a single written form.

When Swiss federal bank notes were first designed, for example, it was decided to print the name of the central bank in the country's four national idioms. But as no one could agree on which of the dialects to use, the government left it out. Only in recent years, have linguists worked out a common translation for the words "Bank of Switzerland."

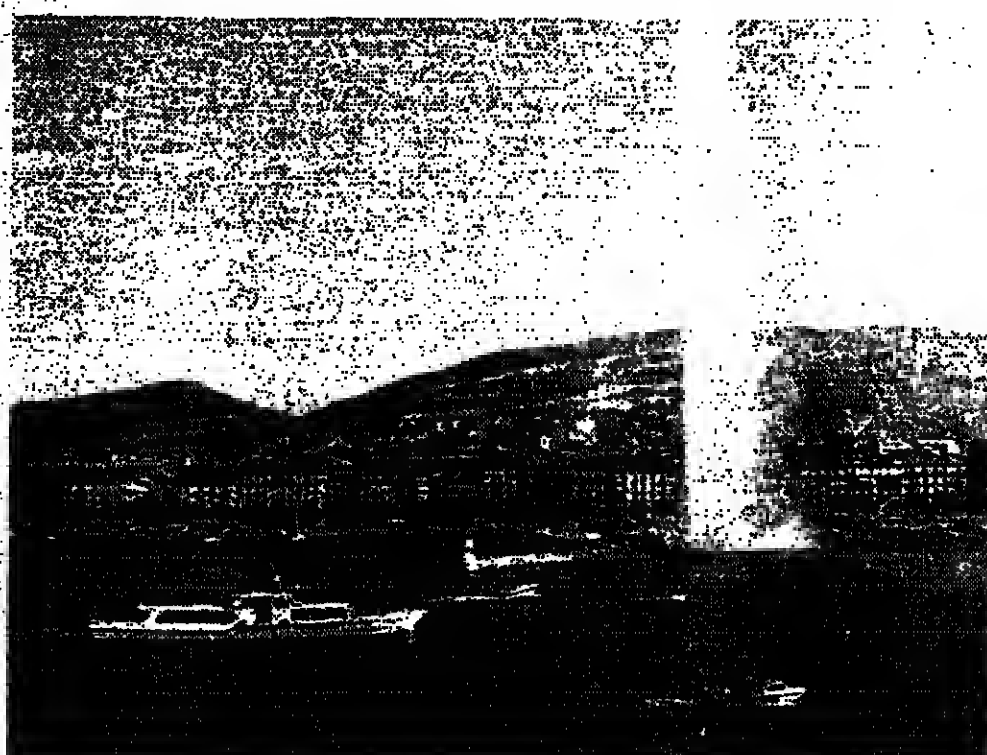
Characterized by their own individuality, the only common bond among the cantons is the agreement to coexist within the framework of the confederation. Theoretically, the cantons still remain sovereign states, but over the years, they have lost much of their original power to the federal government. For a long time, however, the racially mixed Swiss found it difficult to clearly define their true national souls, surrounded as they are by the dominant cultures of France, Germany and Italy.

Before World War I, the German- and French-speaking cantons were strongly influenced by the technological, economic and intellectual trends of their neighbors. The situation was acutely aggravated by the outbreak of war and a resulting battle of opinions among the Swiss themselves. The German invasion of Belgium, however, sobered many Swiss sympathizers into realizing how precarious their neutrality was.

By World War II, the Swiss had developed a firmer sense of identity. When it was revealed that Nazis considered Switzerland part of the Reich in their ideological and military manuals, a nervous federal government sought to reaffirm the historic and cultural "Swissness" of the confederation by encouraging native dialects and literature.

Romansh, for example, was elevated to Switzerland's fourth language by a plebiscite in 1939 after being designated an Italian dialect by the Mussolini regime. Nevertheless, the dangers of a fifth column remained, the government never succeeding in fully eradicating sympathy, both latent and vocal, for Nazi Germany, Vichy France and Fascist Italy.

—EDWARD GIRARDET



Geneva: A view of the lake and its 140-meter water spout. In the background, France's Mount Salève.

Refugee Asylum: Is the 'Boat Full'?

Increase in Third World Applicants Provokes Debate

GENEVA — Swelling refugee numbers, subtle discrimination and hints of xenophobia have led to the souring of an asylum policy that, just over two years ago, many Swiss thought would prove both exemplary and humane.

Since 1979, the number of asylum seekers in Switzerland has more than tripled to well over 7,000 a year. For a small country that has already taken almost 42,000 refugees out of the estimated 15 million in the world, this figure does not necessarily represent a saturation point. So far, only 0.6 percent of the Swiss population are refugees.

Nevertheless, critics who consider too liberal Bern's asylum law, which was introduced in January, 1981, in order to ease refugee processing, are already complaining about the "boat being full." What has aggravated matters further is that an increasing number of asylum seekers originate from the Third World, notably Africa.

Compared with policies of other resettlement countries, Switzerland's refugee policy has been respectable. Ever since the first Hugenots began crossing over from France to the late 17th century, the Swiss have time and again granted refuge to those fleeing persecution. During World War II, the Swiss offered temporary asylum to some 295,000 refugees.

But the Swiss have found it easier to absorb culturally similar Eastern Europeans, who at present represent three-quarters of the country's refugee population, than those from the Third World. Nevertheless, as part of the resettlement quotas proposed by the Geneva-based United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), they have taken in some 8,000 Southeast Asians, primarily Vietnamese, since 1975. Unlike most other resettlement nations, Switzerland has made the special effort of accepting up to 50 hard-core cases a year — the handicapped, sick and the aged.

Once having granted asylum, however, the Swiss have gone to unusual lengths to ensure proper integration of refugees. Switzerland's resettlement experiment of Tibetan refugees who have settled here since 1962 and now number almost 1,400 is regarded as a notable success. Experience with the Tibetans has not only helped Swiss relief officials in their efforts to integrate Switzerland's own Asians, but also those of third countries elsewhere.

Last summer, Switzerland's Migros supermarket chain sponsored the visit of a Cambodian monk to hold religious services for the some 1,600 Khmer living here. For the past 15 years, the Tibetans have had their own cultural and religious institute replete with its own white-washed stupa (shrine) and multicolored prayer flags hanging from the surrounding trees near Zurich.

The gesture indicates the sort of encouragement the Swiss have shown for activities considered beneficial for the integration of refugees, particularly the younger generation. "We are convinced that children will not really open up to the culture of their host country unless they learn about their own cultural roots," said Ulrich Schlienger, director of the Migros Refugee Action Program.

Despite the 1981 asylum law, the Swiss are finding themselves increasingly caught up in how to deal with the new influx of asylum seekers. Although public opinion is coming to grips with the full implications and seriousness of the worldwide refugee problem, maintains François-Charles Pictet, Switzerland's ambassador to the specialized agencies at the UN, "the problems of Africa and Latin America are less well understood."

Some officials of the same half dozen private relief organizations that help provide asylum seekers with board, lodging and legal advice argue that the government has had a tendency to accept the refugees it prefers and not necessarily the ones sincerely fleeing persecution.

Nine years ago, when United Press International was conducting a European survey about the intake of mainly leftist refugees fleeing Chile's rightist dictatorship following the overthrow of the Allende government, a reporter contacted the Bern Justice and Police Department to ask how many Switzerland was taking. A surprised official replied: "None, but phone back tomorrow."

When the journalist returned the call, the spokesman said: "Two hundred." Then, not without some pride, he added: "All of them important people."

One of the main issues now confronting the government is that of asylum seekers who it does not consider legitimately fleeing persecution. Just as Haitians in search of better living conditions are discriminated against in the United States as "economic refugees," while Vietnamese and Cubans, who have basically left their countries for the same reasons, are regarded as "politically acceptable," so do the Swiss classify most Turks, Ethiopians, Zairians and Angolans.

The number of Turkish asylum seekers has risen from 155 in 1981 to 1,341 last year. Only a small fraction have been granted or can expect to be granted asylum, maintain certain private relief officials.

The Zurich-based alternative newspaper, Die Wochenzeitung, argued recently that Switzerland, which "theoretically grants the right of asylum to the politically persecuted... has been trying to portray the present political situation in Turkey as harmless."

"Only those who have made a name for themselves in the opposition such as trade union leaders are allowed to stay," said Die Wochenzeitung. "But a large portion of those who are persecuted are nameless workers whose only crime might have been to participate in a strike." This is retorted by various federal and cantonal officials who claim that many of the Turks have simply come over in search of work.

Government reaction has been similar to over 1,000 Africans who applied for asylum last year. A growing fear has distinctly begun to emerge among the Swiss of the creation of a "black ghetto" in Geneva or Zurich if the country starts adopting an open door policy to people from the Third World whose racial, cultural and linguistic backgrounds are so much different from that of the Swiss.

—EDWARD GIRARDET

Secrecy of Banking Remains Fundamental, But Is Evolving

GENEVA — Swiss banking secrecy is a reality and there is no question of its being abrogated. It forms part of the law and is there to assure the protection and the discretion of all transactions carried out in accordance with the penal code. Nobody in Switzerland has asked that the legislation be changed. Opponents of banking secrecy know for a fact that it would be very difficult — if not impossible — to obtain the necessary approval of the Swiss people in order to revoke this protection of the private sphere, in which they acknowledge a thousand and one virtues.

Despite this reality, the fact remains that the banking business has noticeably evolved in the last few years under outside influences. The Americans were the first to impose, and the word is not too strong, the signing of a convention of judicial aid on penal matters.

The negotiations that began in 1968, at the request of Washington, had as objective — the collaboration between the two countries in fighting organized crime. The Swiss bankers' association agreed to cooperate, exceptionally, in cases of fiscal crime, which was often the only way in which the guilty party could be prosecuted.

This agreement is undeniably of great importance in that it constitutes the first rupture in banking secrecy.

It was necessary to improve the situation and to prevent, as far as possible, the arrival in Switzerland of dirty money entering the country in search of cleansing before being reinvested in traditional world circuits. It is in this same spirit that the Swiss banks — after various scandals — agreed on "a diligence covenant." This is a kind of code of conduct, signed by all the Swiss banks, which imposes greater caution when accepting funds, the origin of which must be clearly established by the bank.

It is also forbidden for banks to participate actively in the evasion of funds. This covenant was evaded upon the instigation of the National Bank of Switzerland, and it was renewed and reinforced in June, 1982. A surveillance commission has been created to control any irregularities and it can heavily penalize the guilty parties. Psychologically speaking, the venture began at just the right time. Instigated immediately after certain criminal affairs, it cut short the actions of those who had intended to profit from the occasion to ensure the

banking world in an iron collar. The banks were astute in imposing on themselves this autodiscipline, thus avoiding far harsher constraints that could have been forced upon them from outside.

However, this did not prevent parliament, in the spring of 1981, from taking more severe measures. It passed a new bill on international judicial aid which means, as described by Werner de Capitani, head of the legal department at Credit Suisse, that "Switzerland can help with foreign penal proceedings, with interrogations of witnesses, with seizures of funds, with inquiries conforming to Swiss penal rights... Thus here also banking secrecy has been ruptured and Switzerland has broken new ground."

Last year Washington and Bern had intended making further progress. It concerned the difficult problem related to transactions carried out by those who knew them in detail. Consultations were indispensable because of a judicial conflict due to the fact that in the United States, transactions based

on privileged information are punishable, whereas in Switzerland they are only rarely so.

The Securities and Exchange Commission had stated that holders of privileged information had carried out transactions in stocks and shares on the American market by way of Swiss banks. The conflict rapidly worsened. The Securities and Exchange Commission demanded that Swiss banks reveal their clients' identity.

By complying with such demands Swiss banks were going against the Swiss laws on banking. It became immediately apparent that an intervention by both governments was necessary. Following two separate consultative meetings, a memorandum of understanding was agreed upon. It contains a declaration of political intention passed between the competent negotiators of the two countries, listing a series of rules obliging clients of Swiss banks to relinquish the protection afforded by banking secrecy for stock exchange transactions on the American market.

—LAURENT MOSSU

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SWITZERLAND

Fine Watches: Industry in Troubled Era

GENEVA — The mellow era of fine Swiss watches, each bearing the imprint of its expert maker's nimble fingers and sharp eyes, is in its death throes.

Swiss watchmakers are now recycling themselves into microelectronic wizards controlling complex and minute precision operations by industrial robots from air-conditioned cabins. The road to the future will be built by dextrous twiddling of buttons and careful empathy — with television screens monitoring the robots' actions.

Elite watchmakers such as Patek Philippe, Audemars Piguet and Rolex continue to thrive on their reputations for turning out hand-made watches, each of which can take more than a year to complete. But they were never the industry's nerve center. That lay in the SSIH, makers of Omega and Tissot, and ASUAG, which makes Longines and Rado watches. Both these conglomerate giants are in dire straits.

Two years ago the country's large banks joined hands in a rescue operation of 200 million Swiss francs for SSIH, whose losses exceeded assets and reserves. The banks appointed board members and tried to use ASUAG to pro-

vide technical leadership by linking both conglomerates in a research and development partnership.

But the ASUAG holding company unexpectedly made a nearly 44 million franc loss in the financial year that ended last June 30 against a 4-million-franc profit the previous year. Prospects for this year are gloomy despite radical restructuring within the group but long-term prospects are still seen as hopeful.

ASUAG chairman Pierre Rengli admits that his group is "going through one of the most difficult phases of its existence." But he expects it to "come out in a reorganized and healthier state, adapted to the new economic and competitive conditions and fitted to contribute fully to maintaining a strong position for the Swiss watch industry worldwide."

The ruthless reorganization in SSIH produced immediate results by cutting the holding company's losses to 35 million francs in the financial year ending March 31, 1982, from 143 million francs the previous year. But the struggle is far from over. Chairman Peter Gros says the 1981-1982 period

"will go down in SSIH history as being one of the most difficult, most hazardous and most turbulent ever experienced." But he voices optimism for the future. "Through an enormous effort remains to be made, our strengths have been restored and our confidence renewed, which will ensure our medium range success," he insists.

But the year brought more shocks for SSIH because of drops in demand, delays in delivering new products and cost-cutting measures by distribution affiliates in the main European and U.S. markets. A considerable loss in expected in the financial year to march 1983 although it should be less than last year.

A 100-million franc credit line opened by banks in 1980 has been used up and the net consolidated loss at end August, 1982, exceeded reserves earmarked for losses by 28 million francs.

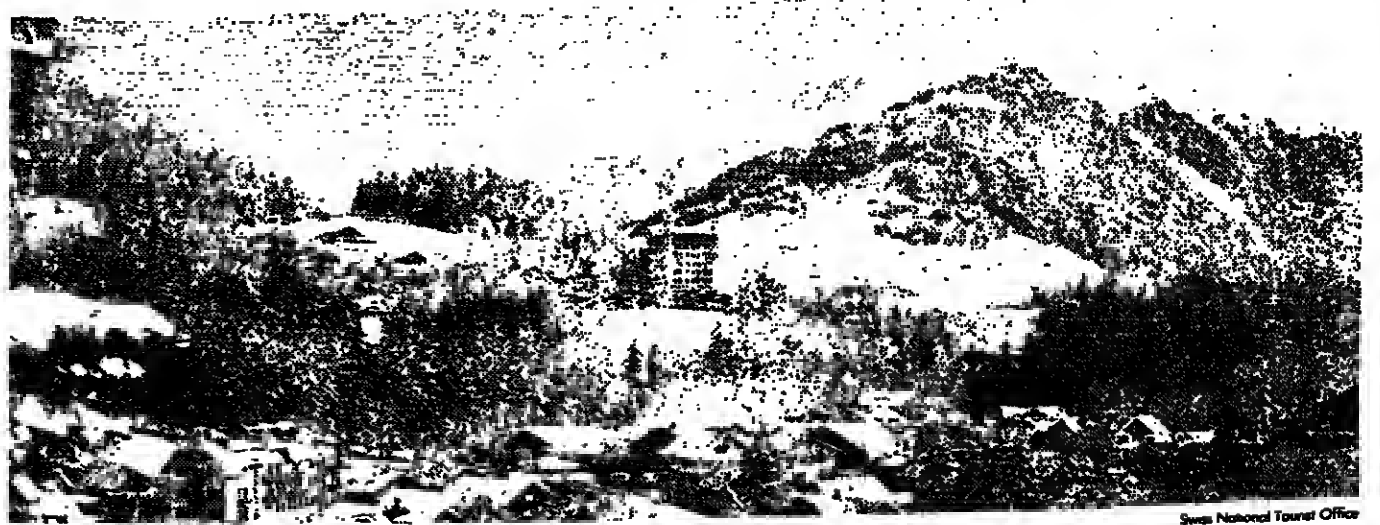
The sorry state of the largest Swiss watchmakers stems mainly from belated response to the competitive challenges coming from Japan and Hong Kong. That competition has now degenerated into

straightforward throat-slitting with both Japanese and Hong Kong watchmakers slashing prices by as much as 60 percent to get rid of large stocks.

But the real threat to Swiss watchmakers comes from a structural change in consumer tastes and the market, reflected in the steeper drop in exports of un-assembled components than finished watches. This has happened not only because of lesser demand by Far Eastern assemblers but also because the components are suited to watches that consumers no longer want.

Swiss watch movements, sold in cases made in Hong Kong or Singapore, are mechanical while consumers want electronic and quartz-based gadgets. The thrust toward electronic watches is also fueled by the realization even in Hong Kong that microelectronics is the only way to overcome rising labor costs. Workers have literally priced themselves out of the market. Since mechanical movements use more labor time Swiss companies see a shift to sophisticated electronic watches as the only way out of their recurring troubles.

—BRJ KHINDARIA



A heavy snowfall covers the resort of Gstaad.

Gstaad Tries to Change Its Elitist Image

GSTAAD — One of the world's most select and expensive private schools (roughly \$20,000 a year including extras), Le Rosey, which is normally based in Rolle on Lake Geneva but comes up here for 10 weeks every winter, is without doubt the reason behind much of this resort's elitist popularity.

On its own, Gstaad would certainly have had a hard time establishing itself as a major winter and summer resort. The skiing is average and numerous other places of less renown are better located. But today, Gstaad and its surroundings in the Saanenland have got just about everything. Open tennis championships, a Yehudi Menuhin classical music festival, discotheques, a golf course, riding, cross-country skiing, ballooning, skating, saunas, indoor swimming, squash and celebrities.

"Parents would come here to visit their children in the winter. They would either stay at the hotel or would eventually build or buy their own chalets," said Ernst Scherz, whose family owns the luxurious castle-like Palace Hotel of which he was director for many years. Mr. Scherz, who has played host to the likes of Marlene Dietrich, Sophia Loren, Maurice Chevalier, the Aga Khan, Louis Armstrong, Richard Bur-

ton and Liz Taylor, is also author of a book about Palace life called "And Every King Only a Guest."

"Former pupils return to see their friends or their own children. And in turn, this has attracted other film actors, heads of state and business people," he adds. As he talked, the Saudi Oil Minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, a regular visitor with his own private apartment at the Palace, and his retinue had just flown in to Gstaad's own airfield from the grueling OPEC conference in Geneva.

Despite its reputation as a snob resort, Gstaad is trying hard to change its image. "Elitism in Gstaad is obviously a valuable asset for us, but it is not enough to allow the whole resort to survive. We must seek to diversify, to popularize Gstaad without dropping our standards," noted tourist director George Taux.

As with numerous other Swiss resorts, Gstaad has found it necessary to be imaginative about adapting itself to constantly changing conditions and tastes. "It is also a matter of bringing in new blood," said Ernst Scherz, who has taken over the Palace directorship from his father. "One has to be realistic."

In an attempt to fully utilize facilities, hotels

including the Palace, which is normally only 70 percent full, are promoting "package" tours including all-inclusive ski weeks. The Palace has even introduced its own special tennis weeks during the summer.

Democratizing Gstaad may sound hard to believe for a place that royalty and big money consider their fiefdom. But even if the tour buses start rolling in, the elitists should not feel threatened by large influxes of tourists. Exorbitant chalet prices and strict building laws effectively limited much future growth.

Even hotel expansion too, has its restrictions. Tourist authorities expect a certain amount of growth in reasonably priced hotel accommodation such as the recent completion of a hotel aimed almost exclusively at attracting West German clientele.

But in line with Switzerland's national "tourist concept," Gstaad plans to maintain its Dior and Bulgari "village atmosphere" by improving its already available facilities rather than cluttering the landscape with the sort of headless development that has turned rival resorts such as St. Moritz and Davos into small towns.

—EDWARD GIRARDET

Politics Is Enlivened by Growing Protest

(Continued from Page 9S)

with home-made bombs. What is so uncanny about this revolt is that the patriotic Swiss, and especially the citizens of Schwyz, one of the Helvetic Confederation's three founder cantons, tend to be fully supportive of their country's army.

Both issues have yet to be decided. But it seems unlikely that the government will shelve the Kaiseraugst or Rothernthurm projects. At the same time, however, it seems doubtful that Bern will succeed in shaking off the feeling that Switzerland's politicians and tech-

nocrats are the ones who call the shots and not the people.

Some political analysis regard the manner with which the Kaiseraugst and Rothernthurm issues have affected most levels of society, from the radical to the ultraconservative, as a new form of opposition expressing its dissatisfaction with the old rules of the game. "This does not mean that the Swiss don't want democracy," said Mr. Collart. "Rather, it raises the question whether democracy in its present form can survive."

The view that society has advanced but not the system is generally accepted among most political

circles. So is the need to revise the constitution and perhaps inject a bit more personality and individual leadership into the political arena. Since William Tell, Switzerland has allowed itself virtually no cult figures. As a result, most Swiss do not know the name of their deputy. Very often, they have no idea which of the country's seven federal cantons, who quietly rotate the presidency on a yearly basis, is the incumbent.

Voting participation has sagged dramatically in recent years and the entire legislative system has become top-heavy. Acts passed by the nation's two-house parliament, for example, have tripled to 30 a year since World War II with each federal vote costing about 4 million Swiss francs in organization.

Switzerland's electoral record is only slightly better than that of the United States, which is not saying much. Until the middle of this century elections and plebiscites used to draw well over 50 percent of the electorate.

Nowadays, no one is surprised if only one-third of potential voters, usually middle-aged citizens and older, make the trip to the ballot boxes. The under-30's hardly bother to turn up for most issues.

Only in the canton of Schaffhausen, where voting is compulsory, is there regular over 65 percent turnout. Non-voters are given a fine of 3 francs.

"In the past, there was a certain sense of civil spirit, a sense of responsibility or habit which motivated people to go out and vote. But now one has the impression that they only get involved when it concerns them directly," sociologist René Lévy observed.

One of the problems is that the 3.7 million Swiss voters are asked to decide 'yes' or 'no' on too many issues, some of them often complex technical matters. On the federal, cantonal and communal level, they may be expected to cast

their opinion on an average 5 to 6 times a year. Federal popular initiatives, a characteristic feature of Swiss democracy, have risen conspicuously from roughly one a year in 1945 to 3 to 4 today.

To launch a referendum, all that is needed is the collection of 50,000 signatures or the support of 8 of Switzerland's 26 cantons and so-called half cantons. One hundred thousand signatures can demand a revision, either partial or total, of the constitution. In the past few years, popular initiatives have included votes against the advertising of alcohol and cigarettes (rejected), the lowering of the voting age from 20 to 18 (rejected), the promotion of footpaths and hiking trails (accepted) and a new liberal policy known as the "togetherness" initiative easing residency restrictions for foreigners (rejected).

Apart from democratic glut, political lethargy can also be explained by the country's relative comfort and lack of any real conflict. Virtually no unemployment (0.5 percent) and low inflation (5.5 percent), Switzerland has so far been spared (although this has begun to change) the dire economic and social erosion of its European neighbors.

The Swiss may grumble, but the clichés about a well-ordered society — the world's most efficient railway system, neatly daubed graffiti and farmyards that are swept every Sunday — ring true to the envy and exasperation of many outsiders.

All this has contributed to a general mood of alienation, particularly among Switzerland's youth, as demonstrated by the growth of marginal groups and the 1981 Zurich riots. There has also been a dramatic rise in drug addiction as well as a general frustration to the "perfection" of Swiss society where every young man and woman has his or her future more or less decided from the very start.

Tourism: Revenue Depends on 2 Peak Seasons

ZURICH — Insufficient snowfall and Christmas school holidays that fell on the wrong dates gave the Swiss winter tourist season a bad start.

Then it snowed so heavily that only those who did not mind skiing through the flurries or losing themselves in the fog ventured out onto the slopes. Many disappointed vacationers cut short their stays and headed home. "There was actually quite a lot of snow in many of the resorts higher up but people were put off by reports that there was nothing," remarked Walther Brudner, information director of the Swiss National Tourist Office in Zurich.

Contributors

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Norwithstanding the cheerless mutterings of some local hotel managers, particularly in the family resorts, the lack of crowds has by no means implied disaster. By mid-February, the snow was thick, the sun was back and the skiffs humming.

In addition to currency fluctuations and economic belt-tightening in West Germany, France, the Netherlands and other traditional client countries, the shortfalls demonstrate the sort of financial dampeners Switzerland's tourist industry is often forced to absorb. The fact, too, that the country reaps two-thirds of its tourist income during the winter and summer high seasons is an indication of how the industry can suffer if one or two of the top months fall out.

With just over 76 million overnight stays registered in 1982, a slight drop from the previous year's record 79 million, tourism now represents the country's fourth most important industry. Now providing jobs for some 240,000 persons on a seasonal basis, the advent of tourism during the 19th and early 20th centuries also significantly halted migration from backward mountain areas to the towns. Many a dying alpine village was revived when farmers, who later became ski

teachers and guides, discovered that strangers were actually willing to pay for scenic splendors, fresh air and snow.

Despite a noticeable increase in 1982 of Americans (up 22 percent) and British (up 10 percent) following rises in the dollar and pound respectively, Continental Europeans constitute roughly four-fifths of the country's tourists.

Though Switzerland has witnessed a gradual influx in tourism since 1970, the industry has been

marked by both good and bad years. "Overall, recessions barely seem to affect vacation numbers although people may spend up to 20 percent less," said SNTD marketing analyst John Geissler. "We are also trying not to target any particular country for guests. This would only make us vulnerable to individual economic crises and even changes in personal taste where one place might be 'in' one year and 'out' the next."

—EDWARD GIRARDET

Industry Gears for Survival

(Continued from Page 9S)

may not benefit from recovery in the short term as they manage to pull a step ahead of Japanese and German competitors especially in the U.S. market.

Mr. von Planta is cautious but optimistic. Switzerland has suffered much less than other Europeans from recent recession and must continue to exploit its only natural resources — ability to produce high quality work and innovativeness. "Even in zero growth rates, there can be need for goods and services: It is just that the market becomes more selective," he says.

comparisons with only 5,700 in 1981. The industrial regions of Neuchâtel, Jura, Basel, Schaffhausen, Solothurn and Geneva were the worst hit.

At the same time, industrial output fell sharply by 5 percent last year from the 1981 level and prospects for this year remain gloomy although recent revised forecasts of recovery in the U.S. and West Germany have brightened the outlook. The traditional and worst-hit sectors — machinery, equipment, metal processing and watchmaking —

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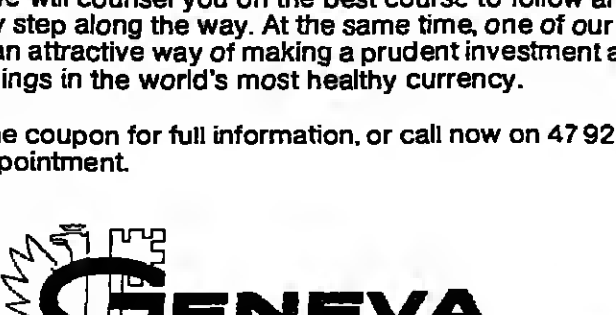
Bahnhofstrasse 98, 8023 Zurich
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Téléphone (091) 227212

a LOCARNO
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Téléphone (093) 338951

a LOSONE
Via Municipio
Téléphone (093) 358343

banca di credito commerciale e mobiliare s.a.

CURRE			
Import/Export Rates			
American Express	1.00	0.86	
Bank of America	1.00	0.86	
Bank of Montreal	1.00	0.86	
Bank of New York	1.00	0.86	
Bank of Paris	1.00	0.86	
Bank of Rome	1.00	0.86	
Bank of Spain	1.00	0.86	
Bank of Sweden	1.00	0.86	
Bank of Switzerland	1.00	0.86	
Bank of Tokyo	1.00	0.86	
Bank of Union	1.00	0.86	
Bank of West Germany	1.00	0.86	
Bank of Yugoslavia	1.00	0.86	
Bank of Zaire	1.00	0.86	
Bank of Zimbabwe	1.00	0.86	

INTER			
Eurocurrency Deposits			
1M	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
3M	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
6M	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
1Y	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%

Key Money Rates			
Country	Unit	Rate	Rate
United States	Dollar	1.00	0.86
West Germany	Mark	1.00	0.86
France	Franc	1.00	0.86
Italy	Lira	1.00	0.86
Japan	Yen	1.00	0.86
Switzerland	Franc	1.00	0.86
Sweden	Krona	1.00	0.86
Norway	Krone	1.00	0.86
Denmark	Krone	1.00	0.86
Finland	Markka	1.00	0.86
Greece	Drachma	1.00	0.86
Spain	Peseta	1.00	0.86
Portugal	Escudo	1.00	0.86
Belgium	Franc	1.00	0.86
Netherlands	Guilder	1.00	0.86
Austria	Schilling	1.00	0.86
Czech Republic	Koruna	1.00	0.86
Slovak Republic	Koruna	1.00	0.86
Slovenia	Tolar	1.00	0.86
Croatia	Kuna	1.00	0.86
Serbia	Dinar	1.00	0.86
Bosnia	Marka	1.00	0.86
Herzegovina	Marka	1.00	0.86
Montenegro	Dinar	1.00	0.86
Albania	Leke	1.00	0.86
Romania	Leu	1.00	0.86
Bulgaria	Lev	1.00	0.86
Yugoslavia	Dinar	1.00	0.86
Macedonia	Dinar	1.00	0.86
Bosnia	Marka	1.00	0.86
Herzegovina	Marka	1.00	0.86
Montenegro	Dinar	1.00	0.86
Albania	Leke	1.00	0.86
Romania	Leu	1.00	0.86
Bulgaria	Lev	1.00	0.86
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France	Franc	1.00	0.86
Italy	Lira	1.00	0.86
Japan	Yen	1.00	0.86
Switzerland	Franc	1.00	0.86
Sweden	Krona	1.00	0.86
Norway	Krone	1.00	0.86
Denmark	Krone	1.00	0.86
Finland	Markka	1.00	0.86
Greece	Drachma	1.00	0.86
Spain	Peseta	1.00	0.86
Portugal	Escudo	1.00	0.86
Belgium	Franc	1.00	0.86
Netherlands	Guilder	1.00	0.86
Austria	Schilling	1.00	0.86
Czech Republic	Koruna	1.00	0.86
Slovak Republic	Koruna	1.00	0.86
Slovenia	Tolar	1.00	0.86
Croatia	Kuna	1.00	0.86
Serbia	Dinar	1.00	0.86
Bosnia	Marka	1.00	0.86
Herzegovina	Marka	1.00	0.86
Montenegro	Dinar	1.00	0.86
Albania	Leke	1.00	0.86
Romania	Leu	1.00	0.86
Bulgaria	Lev	1.00	0.86
Yugoslavia	Dinar	1.00	0.86
Macedonia	Dinar	1.00	0.86

本本

By DINAH LEE

'We thought it could be done, even though we knew it would be complicated.'

Some Worries in Singapore

Ambitious Plans

...a problem to the serious commodities

Interbank exchange rates for Feb. 28 excluding bank service charges

Dollar Values

Foreign Currency Deposits Est. 28

	3-month interbank	12%	12%
West Germany:	6-month interbank	12%	12%

60-day interbank 4 1/2 5 1/2 **NEW YORK** **OFFICIAL** **PRICES** **FOR** **LONDON** **PARIS** **AND**

Stock Price Decline Mo

ietz said, "I think the market is expecting oil to stabilize in the mid high 20s."

Most U.S. banks joined the



By Agis Salpukas
New York Times Service

Mr. Crandall strongly deny, remain to be argued in court. But there is little question indeed that American has become dominant at Dallas-Fort

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 3)

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

Country _____

Telephone _____ Telex _____

By: The Bank of Tokyo
Trust Company
as Trustee

The mo

By Bob Hagerly

Aggravating the drop were breaches of "resistance points" at around \$400 and \$462 last week.

Nevertheless, gold bugs could still point to potentially bullish de-

world

as Trustee

Audemars Piguet

The most exclusive watch in the world

RÉPUBLIQUE DU ZAÏRE DÉPARTEMENT DES MINES ET ÉNERGIE RÉGIE DE DISTRIBUTION D'EAU REGIDESO

AVIS D'APPEL D'OFFRES INTERNATIONAL
N° 00/0200/999/-02/83

Pour l'exécution des terrassements, la pose de canalisations et accessoires, la construction de réservoirs et la fourniture et pose de divers équipements complémentaires des villes de: — KISANGANI Lot 1—Travaux pour la pose de canalisations dont le matériel disponible comprend: 15 km de tuyaux DN 150 à 400 mm, 54 km de DN 60 à 100 mm et 110 km de DN inférieur à 50 mm pour équipement de 110 bornes-fontaines et de 7.315 branchements particuliers.

Lot 2—Construction et équipement de 2 réservoirs sur un terrain de 1.000 m² et 1.500 m². Réhabilitation de 2 réservoirs au sol de 2 X 1.000 m².

Lot 3—Travaux pour la pose de canalisations dont le matériel disponible comprend: 12 km de DN 80 à 300 mm, 24 km de DN 50 mm et 53 km de DN inférieur à 50 mm pour équipement de 10 bornes-fontaines et de 4.100 branchements particuliers.

Lot 4—Construction et équipement d'un réservoir au sol de 1.600 m² et divers travaux de génie civil.

Chaque lot constitue un marché distinct et indépendant.

Source de financement: Banque Mondiale et le Conseil Exécutif du ZAÏRE.

Date de référence pour l'établissement des soumissions (taux de change, formule de révision): le 15 avril 1983.

Ouverture des offres: le 16 mai 1983 à 10 heures, à Kinshasa, au Centre de Formation REGIDESO à BINZAOZON.

Prix des documents d'appel d'offres par dossier: U.S. \$200,00 (1).

Information, consultations gratuites et achat des dossiers: dès l'ouverture du présent avis.

Commande, paiement et retrait du dossier: à partir du 1^{er} mai 1983 aux adresses ci-après:

— REGIDESO à Kinshasa, 65 Boulevard du 30 Juin, KINSHASA-GOMBE.

— REGIDESO à BRUXELLES, Rue Montoyer 34 - 1040 BRUXELLES.

— IEU - SEURECA, 32 bis, rue Victor-Hugo, 92807 PUTEAUX, France. Téléphone: 506.42.21.

— LATINOCONSULT à BUENOS-AIRES, avenue Belgrano 355, 3° BUENOS-AIRES 1092. Tél.: 21332 ARLATIN.

Il ne sera pas fait d'expédition de dossier.

(1) Ou équivalent en autres devises à la date de publication de l'appel d'offres. Deux dossiers sont constitués, l'un comprenant les lots 1 & 2 et l'autre les lots 3 & 4.

Canadian Stock Markets

Toronto

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$.

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U.S. Futures Prices

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WHEAT

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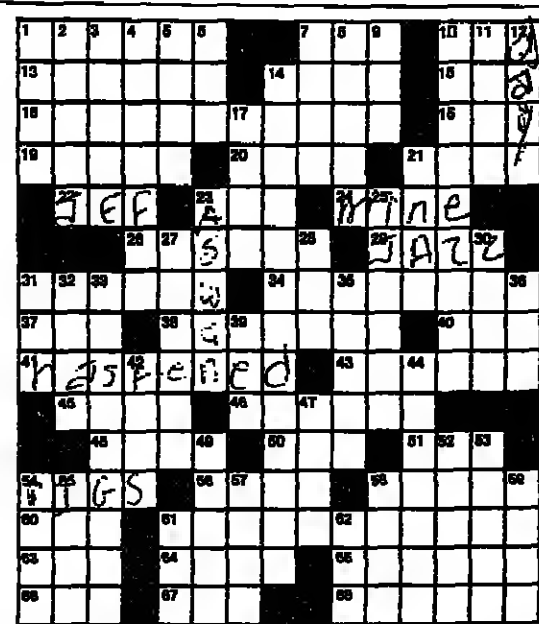
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CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
- 1 Means on Big Mo
7 This put its mark on Anthony's girl
10 Pop
13 Minerva, to Plato
14 Pencil duck
15 French affirmative
16 Play
18 Pay dirt
19 Gently: Mus. dir.
20 Mets' position in 1982
21 Quabog
22 Historian — Marshall
23 Bog's quest
24 Mine, en français
26 Ring-up of a kind
29 — sax
31 Bow and scrape
34 Feathered
37 Gibbon
38 A base for cosmetics
40 Inveracity
41 Make haste
43 Knocks to the ceiling
45 Lore foreleg in beef
48 City in Pakistan
- DOWN**
- 1 What a priest celebrates
2 Group character
3 School of a sort
4 Vale
5 Duck, in literature
6 Black Hawk was one
7 "Lucky Jim" author
8 Banger from Vienna
9 Cribbage item
10 Like seas after storms spills
11 Invisible emanation
12 Per — (daily)
- ACROSS**
- 48 Trig concerns
50 Little feller
51 Cards' logos
54 Boats' masts
56 Az or adz
58 Minnie groove
60 Kitchen utensil
61 Chinese restaurant fare
63 Porchouse order
64 Is definitely not in the pink
65 Racoon's kin
66 Probabil
67 Kind of ring or glass
68 Strike out
- DOWN**
- 14 Pipsqueak or pipsqueak
17 Baked clay pot
21 Pop's cousin
23 Nile dam
25 Way of acting
27 Tea from Taiwan
28 Electric wiggler
30 — de-bout (round or oval window)
31 Dutch cupboard
32 Chances
33 Whence in view the N.Y.C. skyline
35 Khartoum native
36 — Moines
38 Zero
42 Doral targets
44 Of a sacrifice
47 — forth (lecture)
49 Drag — (race site)
52 Hackneyed
53 Boundary
54 Map the deck
55 Op's gal
57 I like seas after storms spills
58 Brake part
59 Church area
61 Monogram of "The Voice"
62 M.I.T. deg.

WEATHER

NIGHT LOW				NIGHT LOW							
C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F				
ALABAMA	15	59	9	48	Fair	LONDON	48	2	36	Overcast	
ALASKA	10	54	4	43	Fair	LOS ANGELES	19	66	14	26	Rain
ARIZONA	6	43	4	49	Overcast	MADRID	12	54	2	38	Overcast
ARKANSAS	-2	28	-1	24	Cloudy	MANILA	32	90	73	73	Cloudy
ATHENS	13	55	6	43	Overcast	MEXICO CITY	21	70	1	34	Fair
AUSTRALIA	10	54	4	43	Overcast	MIAMI	22	72	12	54	Cloudy
BANGKOK	35	95	24	75	Fair	MILAN	2	-	30	30	Foggy
BEIJING	10	50	-3	27	Overcast	MONTREAL	-	-	-	-	N.A.
BEIRUT	10	50	-3	27	Overcast	MOSCOW	-10	-19	-2	28	Rain
BELGRADE	10	50	-3	27	Overcast	MUNICH	29	84	16	61	Fair
BELLEVILLE	8	46	4	39	Rain	NAGASAKI	29	84	16	61	Fair
BIRMINGHAM	10	50	-3	27	Overcast	NAUJAU	24	75	61	61	Rain
BUDAPEST	8	46	4	39	Rain	NEW DELHI	29	84	16	61	Fair
BUEENOS AIRES	8	46	4	39	Rain	NEW YORK	9	-1	-20	Fair	
CAIRO	8	46	4	39	Rain	NICE	14	57	6	43	Fair
CHICAGO	12	54	2	36	Foggy	OSLO	1	34	-28	28	Snow
COPENHAGEN	15	59	9	48	Fair	PASIG	43	109	43	Cloudy	
COSTA DEL SOL	10	54	4	43	Overcast	PRAGUE	4	43	2	36	Overcast
DAMASCUS	11	52	3	37	Cloudy	REYKJAVIK	0	32	-1	30	Overcast
DUBLIN	10	50	-3	27	Overcast	RIO DE JANEIRO	31	88	77	77	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	8	46	4	39	Rain	ROME	29	84	16	61	Fair
FLORENCE	10	50	-3	27	Overcast	SANTO PAULI	30	86	77	77	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10	50	-3	27	Overcast	SEOUL	19	66	32	61	Fair
GENEVA	8	46	4	39	Rain	SINGAPORE	33	91	79	79	Cloudy
HARARE	10	50	-3	27	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	0	32	-3	23	Overcast
HELSINKI	9	48	3	36	Showers	SYDNEY	25	76	68	68	Cloudy
HONG KONG	17	63	10	50	Overcast	TAIPEI	27	81	70	70	Cloudy
HUANGHAI	7	-19	-17	-1	Snow	TEL AVIV	11	52	0	32	Overcast
ISTANBUL	18	64	14	57	Cloudy	TOKYO	11	52	5	41	Fair
JERUSALEM	6	43	5	41	Overcast	TUNIS	18	64	29	29	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	6	43	5	41	Overcast	VENICE	4	43	0	32	Overcast
LIMA	4	41	3	34	Cloudy	VIENNA	9	48	2	36	Cloudy
LISBON	20	68	17	63	Overcast	WARSAW	2	36	1	34	Foggy
LONDON	15	59	9	48	Fair	WASHINGTON	4	41	0	32	Overcast
LOS ANGELES	19	66	14	57	Cloudy	ZURICH	4	48	2	36	Cloudy

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

February 28, 1983

The net asset value of the funds shown below are as reported by the funds themselves. The net asset value of the funds shown below are as reported by the funds themselves. The net asset value of the funds shown below are as reported by the funds themselves.

AL-MANAGEMENT CO. S.A. (M.A.M. Trust) \$11,943

BANK J.M. LUSIER & Co Ltd \$11,943

BANK OF AMERICA \$11,943

BANK OF CHINA \$11,943

BANK OF INDIA \$11,943

BANK OF JAPAN \$11,943

BANK OF KOREA \$11,943

BANK OF MALAYSIA \$11,943

BANK OF MEXICO \$11,943

BANK OF NEDERLANDS \$11,943

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND \$11,943

BANK OF NORWAY \$11,943

BANK OF OMAN \$11,943

BANK OF PAKISTAN \$11,943

BANK OF PERU \$11,943

BANK OF PORTUGAL \$11,943

BANK OF ROMANIA \$11,943

BANK OF RUSSIA \$11,943

BANK OF SAUDI ARABIA \$11,943

BANK OF SINGAPORE \$11,943

BANK OF SLOVAKIA \$11,943

BANK OF SLOVENIA \$11,943

BANK OF SPAIN \$11,943

BANK OF SWEDEN \$11,943

BANK OF SWITZERLAND \$11,943

BANK OF THAILAND \$11,943

BANK OF TAIWAN \$11,943

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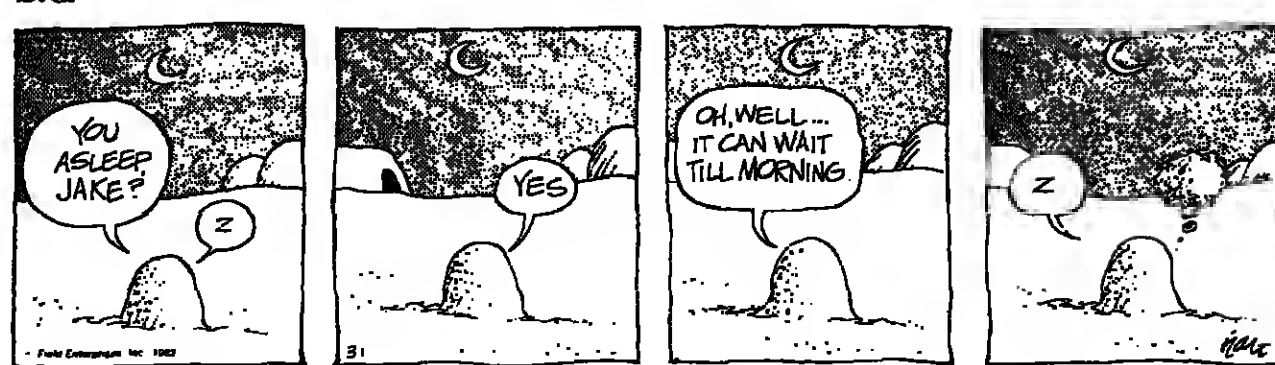
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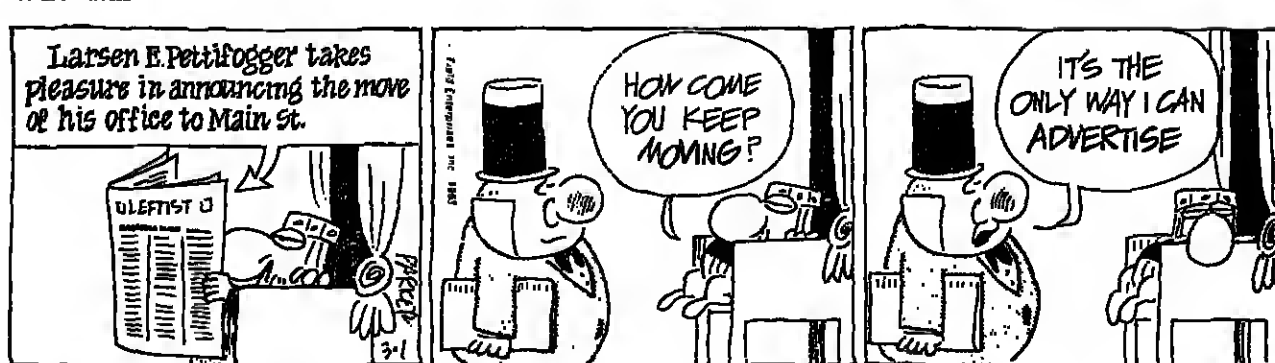
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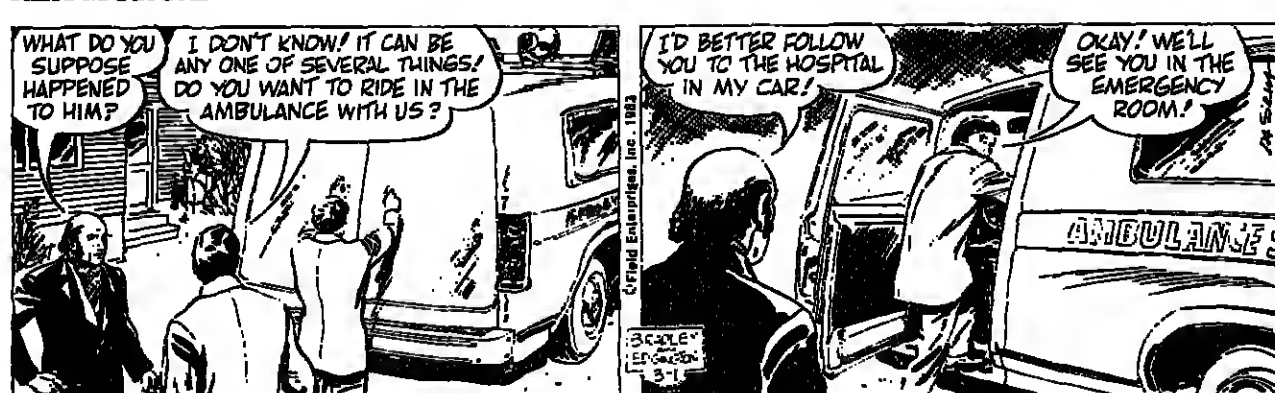
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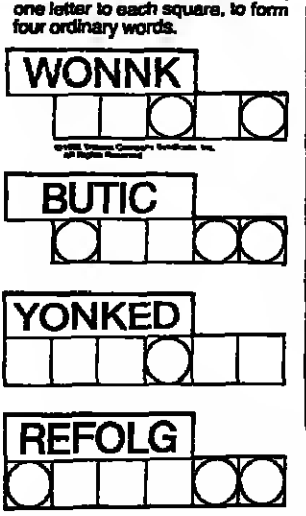


REX MORGAN



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: IT'S

Yesterday's Jumbles: WAGER DUCAT GATHER MODEST

Answer: What to do make a bathing beauty—JUST ADD WATER

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BOOKS

TWO BY FRANCIS

Forfeit and Slayride

By Dick Francis. 477 pp. \$14.95.

Harper and Row, 10 East 53d St., New York, N.Y. 10019.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

ONE of the skills a good jockey has is an instinctual sense of pacing — how to break out of the starting gate, when to hold the horse back, when to open out in the stretch. Dick Francis was once a very good jockey indeed — he frequently rode for the Queen Mother's stables — and he clearly brings that same sense of timing to his writing of mystery novels. Reissued this month by Harper and Row, "Forfeit" and "Slayride" both boast narratives that accelerate, surely and swiftly, to their suspenseful endings, and they demonstrate, once again, what an accomplished craftsman Francis is.

Francis has written 23 novels now, all of them set against the world he knows best — horse racing. This may not seem like a terribly promising subject, but Francis writes with such authority and affection that he not only teaches us how a specialized profession operates — always a welcome lesson in a book — but also makes us care about how it functions. While his novels are unpretentious and do not aspire to be anything more than thrillers, Francis also manages to turn horse-racing into a kind of metaphor for the world at large.

"Forfeit" was written in 1969 and "Slayride" in 1973, and compared with the later novels, they are more straightforward in plot, somewhat less sophisticated in prose. Although the tough-talking characters sometimes end up sounding a bit like characters out of old Bogart movies, they lend these books an immediacy and charm lacking in the later works; and Francis's laconic way of dropping in clues, along with descriptions of his characters' idiosyncrasies, keeps us on our toes. Does the fact that a policeman is always reading a paperback copy of "The Golden Notebook" mean anything? Will the resentment a stable-boy harbors for his father have further implications? What significance does the persecution complex of the hero's friend really hold?

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CHESS

By Robert Byrne

BEWARE of old men playing conservative openings — they may just mean business.

This advice comes too late for the English international master Jonathan Mestel, who learned the hard way in his game with a former world champion, Vasily Smyslov, of the Soviet Union, at the Las Palmas Interzonal Tournament.

It has been almost 26 years since the 61-year-old Smyslov defeated Mikhail Botvinnik in their Moscow title match and it could reasonably be assumed that a good part of his former ambition has dimmed. Besides, who plays the Hungarian Defense if he wants more than a draw?

The answer is — a great player beyond his prime who doesn't want to get involved in the enormous task of study required for sharp, complex defenses. Moreover, Smyslov's greatest strength has always been in positional play and that Hungarian Defense caters to that. He would not consider it a drawback for the game to develop at a leisurely pace.

The careful, stodgy, Hungarian Defense — 3... B-K2 — avoids the sharp play and gambits that can arise after 3... B-B4. Once 5 P-Q5, N-N1 has been played, the closed formation is similar to the Old Indian Defense.

After 13... R-B1, it might have been strong to play 14 P-KN3, limiting the activity on the knight at Black's K-N3.

It was a problem where to develop the white QB after 14... K-R1. The move 15 B-K3 only encourages 15... N-N5 and 15 B-Q2, B-N5 is awkward for White. Mestel's 15 B-N2? put this piece where it neither helped defend his king nor assisted in achieving the vital break with P-QB5.

On 15... P-P4, Mestel might have recaptured with 16 K-P4 — this way Black is denied an open file on the kingside and White can plan on QR-Q1 and P-QB5.

On 18... P-B4, Mestel should have played 19 P-P4. B-P4: 20 N-K4, using his QN in the center where it also defends the white king position. His position was not strong enough to justify an all-out attack on the QB file with 19 N-QN3? P-P4: 20 R-P4, B-B4: 21 R/4-QB4.

Smyslov moved against the under-defended enemy king at once with 21... N-R5: 22 N-N5, B-N5, threatening 23... B-Pch1: 24 K-B, B-Bch, winning the queen.

His 24... Q-N3! not really threaten 25... Q-N3 because

